

King's Dog

HELPING

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1977

Established 1887

WEATHER: PARIS: Thursday, rain at 5 P.M. 40-45. Friday, variable. DONT: Thursday, scattered showers with periods. Temp. 45-55. Friday, similar. SALT: Thursday, rain. Temp. 45-55. Friday, rain. Temp. 45-55. NEW YORK: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temp. 35-45. Friday, rain. Temp. 35-45.

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMET PAGE.

29,229



Coffins of three of the five men slain by right-wing terrorists being carried from Madrid's Palace of Justice.

Thousands Mourn 3 Communists

Suarez, Cabinet Meet as Spain Tension Rises

MADRID, Jan. 26 (UPI)—As thousands attended the funeral of three Communists slain by right-wing gunmen, Francisco Suarez met with his Cabinet today to seek ways of halting political violence.

The recent killing of seven judges, abductions of two high-ranking government officials and widespread unrest have plunged Spain into its worst crisis since the death of dictator Francisco Franco 14 months ago.

For the second consecutive day, strikes protesting the shootings closed industrial plants, steel mills and shipyards in many cities and slowed public transport in the capital. Most courts and universities were closed.

Mr. Suarez and his Cabinet met throughout the day after the premier canceled a trip to the Middle East.

Earlier, the government brought in police units from Madrid to the provinces to reinforce local security units. The city was heavily patrolled and identity checks were frequent.

Long Files of Mourners

Communist guards wearing red armbands watched over long files of mourners moving toward the downtown Palace of Justice—Madrid's main courthouse—where the bodies of three Communist lawyers lay in open coffins.

Leaders of the outlawed Communist party and the still illegal leftist labor unions guarded the coffins.

"The killings are not only crimes, but an open provocation for a fascist coup," said Mariano Camacho, chief of the Communist labor unions.

Police, some of them mounted, kept a watch on the courthouse from a distance.

When the wake ended, the coffins were carried into the street in the shoulders of lawyers, editors, whom the mourners carried, a cortege led by persons carrying hundreds of candles, the procession moved toward Castellana Avenue as police helicopters hovered overhead.

No police estimate of the size of the crowd was immediately available. Veterans of street demonstrations here said the

strong numbered at least 100,000. The newspaper *Diario* said there were 200,000 and a Communist spokesman said there were 300,000 or more.

The crowds later dissolved peacefully, except for several thousand youths who, carrying a Republican flag, moved toward Plaza de Sol, they shouted insults at police and demanded the release of political prisoners.

Police scattered them with truncheons and smoke flares.

The three lawyers were killed in a submachine-gun attack at an office of labor lawyers Monday night. In the raid, by an obscure underground group calling itself the Anti-Fascist Apostolic Alliance of Spain, five persons were slain and four were wounded.

Two students died during three days of street clashes with police earlier this week. Dozens were injured as students protested rightist violence and demonstrated

for the release of Spain's remaining 171 political prisoners. Meanwhile, there was no news from the Anti-Fascist Resistance Group Oct. 1, a leftist urban guerrilla unit that kidnapped the officials.

The group on Dec. 11 abducted Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, president of the Council of State and a close adviser to King Juan Carlos, and has held him as a hostage for the release

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Rejects Smith's Alternative to Geneva

By Jim Anderson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The United States told Prime Minister Ian Smith today that it will not support his plan to bypass black liberation groups in Rhodesia and will not endorse separate negotiations with non-Marxist native groups.

A State Department spokesman, Frederick Brown, said: "The United States supports the British proposals which the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia has been discussing. In our considered view, 'the internal solution' will not produce

a peaceful settlement and therefore it doesn't have the support of the United States.

"We urge all parties involved in the negotiations to consider their positions carefully and pursue a course which will produce a peaceful outcome."

Mr. Brown could not say whether the United States would take a more direct role in the negotiations, which have been recessed since last month.

He said the U.S. statement was designed to return the negotiations to Geneva, under the chairmanship of Britain, with U.S. participation limited to observer status.

After Rejection of U.K. Plan

Uncertainty Returns for Rhodesians

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Confusion reigns in Rhodesia as both blacks and whites struggle to understand what their future holds now that the British settlement plan has been rejected and the government appears to be going it alone—once again.

The government Monday rejected the British plan to settle Rhodesia's 11-year constitutional crisis, thus throwing out the opportunity to get much-needed Western financial support and an end to the four-year guerrilla war.

Yet the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith also announced it still intends to move toward majority rule within two years through negotiations with moderate Africans, and promised to

eliminate all forms of racial discrimination. The two factors that will create trouble for the new Rhodesian effort are:

• That the Rhodesians will negotiate on the basis of the original Kissinger proposals which

Some small steps taken toward integration, 3d in a series, Page 4.

called for near parity between blacks and whites in the transition government that would write a new constitution. This plan was found to be unacceptable to the four African nationalist leaders.

British negotiator Ivor Richard developed an alternate plan after two months of negotiations in

Geneva between the white government and the nationalists late last year ended in stalemate. His proposals allowed the majority of power to be held by Africans, with a British high commissioner to oversee the transition. That plan was bluntly rejected by the Smith government.

That Mr. Smith will negotiate with moderate Africans, rather than the nationalist leaders involved until now, and who have international recognition as the leaders of Rhodesia's 6 million black population.

The dispute, as Rhodesians see it, is not what happens but how it happens. All sides have accepted that Rhodesia will have a majority rule government in the near future.

It is the interim stage and who participates that is under dispute.

Many Rhodesians, black and white, said yesterday their reaction to the government's announcement made little difference. As a middle-aged white store salesman shrugged: "It's the outside world that now decides what is acceptable and what isn't."

What I want or what my African domestic wants doesn't seem to matter."

An editorial in the Rhodesia Herald agreed: "It is a question therefore of how the world reacts to the introduction of these measures—not so much now but in the future of time and if and when they have proved to offer the best and safest solution."

The attitude reflects the extreme to discuss with the govern-

Chairman of Joint Chiefs Reportedly 'Stunned'

Carter Said to Ask Study of 80% ICBM Cut

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).

President Carter, a week before his inauguration, reportedly asked for immediate Pentagon studies looking toward a reduction of this country's intercontinental nuclear-missile force to an arsenal consisting of between 200 and 250 submarine-launched rockets.

In a syndicated column (on Page 6 of today's IET), Rowland Evans and Robert Novak report that the request—which they say could "imperial Western European independence"—"stunned"

the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, Gen. George Brown. The columnists say that the only demerit expressed at the meeting—a gathering of the nation's top security specialists—was a mild remonstrance from Mr. Carter's designated defense secretary, Harold Brown.

Mr. Carter's reported request at the Jan. 12 session is believed to be one of a number of such studies he has asked for in connection with efforts to move toward his proclaimed goal of reducing the nuclear arsenal in the world. The U.S. outlook, in Mr. Carter's view, would have to be matched by the Russians.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A government commission has called for a sweeping transformation of Britain's sluggish industry by giving workers unprecedented managerial power.

It proposes that the boards of large firms be divided equally between union and management directors, compelling executives to share decision-making with labor representatives.

The document, made public today, goes even further than existing worker-participation plans in Sweden or West Germany. It was drawn up by a committee of trade unionists and academics under the chairmanship of Alan Bullock, an Oxford historian.

Three industry members of the panel denounced the findings. Even before its publication, top management in Britain had launched a bitter campaign against what it regards as a union grab for power.

The British Institute of Management termed the proposals "divisive" and "irrelevant as a contribution to economic recovery." AP reported. Britain's largest industrial company, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., said the report was "misguided... extreme and unrealistic" and would be a "potent source of conflict, confusion and frustration."

On the other hand, the General and Municipal Workers Union, Britain's third largest, rejected the Bullock report and opted for a "policy more radical and more fundamental." The union's general secretary, David Jamieson, said that "the committee's recommendations are simply not comprehensive enough and they are in danger of appearing 'irrelevant to the needs of the trade union movement.'"

Dilemma for Government

The report's appearance now poses a harsh dilemma for the Labor government which ordered it. The study is the culminating project of Jack Jones, a Bullock-committee member, chief of the giant Transport Workers Union and the most important labor leader in Britain. The government's hope of maintaining its curb on wage demands rests largely with Mr. Jones.

Trade Secretary Edmund Dell told the House of Commons the plan was an "essential ingredient" of the Labor party's pact with unions to hold back inflationary wage increases. He said he would first consult employer and union leaders, but the government is "committed... to a radical extension of industrial democracy."

Prime Minister James Callaghan's plan to revive the stagnant economy depends on industry's will to invest and export. Powerful sections of his cautious government, particularly in the Treasury, would like to bury the document and avoid upsetting business.

This split vision leaves in doubt how strenuously Mr. Callaghan will seek the legislation needed to carry out the Bullock plan.

A measure of the passion the proposal has already aroused is reflected in a weekend speech by John Methven, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the voice of large corporations here. He warned:

"Unless this report is challenged and discredited, the corporate face of Britain will be changed irrevocably and the trade unions will control even more peaks of the economy."

"The report is not about participation; it is about political power and nothing else. There is no other single item facing business more important than this."

Today the CBI said it would refuse to discuss with the govern-

Business Denounces Plan

U.K. Panel Calls For Workers To Share Managerial Power

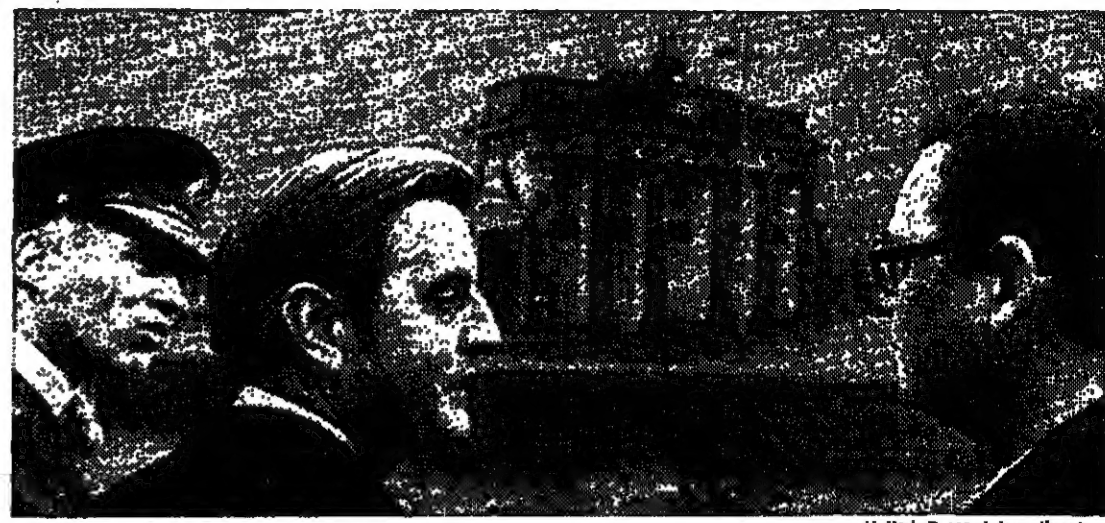
ment the Bullock recommendations, Reuters reported. It said in a statement it was utterly opposed to the report, which "was more concerned with trade union control of industry than employee participation."

The Bullock document, which says it will give a fresh legitimacy to management decisions over everything from investment in new machines to the closing of a plant, does not disguise its political nature.

If adopted, unions and stockholders would each pick the same number of company directors. These groups would then agree on an odd number of outside directors to break any deadlock. This would give worker representatives an equal voice with management in approving five-year financial plans, making investment budgets, deciding on mergers or take-overs, determining whether to shift to new products and new

technologies—all the key decisions of a corporation.

Britain's corporate managers, like the trade unions, have been blamed repeatedly for the nation's different economic performance. The Bullock committee aims to change this drastically, by "putting the relationship of capital and labor on to a new basis which will involve not just management but the whole work force in sharing responsibility for" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



LOOKING EAST—Accompanied by the commander of the British forces in West Berlin and that city's Mayor Klaus Schuette, touring Vice-President Mondale took a ritualistic look over the wall and into East Berlin yesterday morning near the Brandenburg Gate.

Reaffirms Berlin Commitment

Mondale 'Encouraged' by Italy Talk

By David S. Broder

ROME, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Vice-President Mondale arrived here tonight after a brief visit to West Berlin and said following talks with Premier Giulio Andreotti and other officials, that he was "greatly encouraged" by their briefing.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale got his first look at the Berlin wall that separates West Berlin from Communist East Berlin, and called it "a symbol of failure" for Communism and "a symbol of how

much progress yet remains" to be made in ending cold war tensions.

From Berlin, the touring Vice-President flew here where he was extremely cautious in defining the new administration's attitude toward another aspect of the Communist challenge—the possible participation of freely elected Communists in the Italian government.

He and his aides would not even acknowledge that the question was discussed with Mr. Andreotti, whose minority Christian

Democratic government remains in office by tacit consent of the Communists, who finished second in the Italian national elections last June.

But there was no equivocation in Mr. Mondale's words at the West Berlin City Hall, where he was welcomed by the most enthusiastic crowd of his European trip. He paused before the plaque commemorating President John Kennedy's "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech of June, 1963, and then told about 400 government and civic leaders:

"We will leave no doubt that the United States stands by its commitment to use whatever means may be necessary to resist any attempt to undermine the freedoms of the city."

In his speech at city hall, Mr. Mondale said that "reconciliation over Berlin must be put firmly and forever in the past." But he said it could be done only if the Russians "strictly observe" the four-power agreement on rights in Berlin, negotiated in 1971 during the height of the Nixon administration's détente policy with the Soviet Union.

Earlier this month, East Germany and the Soviet Union took a series of steps to impede movement to and from East Berlin—steps the Western allies have vigorously protested. They began requiring foreigners to obtain visas to enter East Berlin, and stationed troops in front of the West German mission in East Berlin to take the names of persons applying for emigration permits. About 100,000 East Germans had sought to emigrate last year.

"Particularly Pleased"

It was for this reason, as much as any uncertainty about Carter administration policies, that Berlin's Mayor Klaus Schuette said that Mr. Mondale had come to Berlin during the first week of the new administration to reaffirm "the consistent continuation of the American policy on and for Berlin."

State Department officials traveling with Mr. Mondale said that, despite the Berlin visit and statement and the pledge to the NATO Council in Brussels on Monday that the United States would increase its contribution to the defense of Western Europe, there was no hardening of the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union.

The focus of Mr. Mondale's two-hour talk with Mr. Andreotti and other Italian leaders was on what he called the "serious difficulties" facing the Italian economy. Italy has been experiencing about a 20-per-cent inflation rate.

Nonetheless, Mr. Mondale said he was "greatly encouraged" by the picture given him today and expected hope that Italy's application for a \$500-million loan from the International Monetary Fund will be brought to "a satisfactory conclusion on terms acceptable to all concerned."

State Department aides, how-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Romania Shifts Party, Government Aides

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Romania has carried out what Western diplomats consider to be the most sweeping changes in the upper levels of the Communist party and the government since Communists took power nearly 20 years ago.

The changes, which included nearly doubling the ruling five-member permanent bureau of the Political Executive Committee, came as quite a surprise to everybody because moves of such a big nature usually are unannounced in advance, the sources said.

They said that 35 persons were involved in "a startling number of changes that is creating a burgeoning bureaucracy" that may affect dozens of officials on the lower levels in the party and the government.

The move was not a purge, the sources said, because the senior officials involved were not ousted but were changing jobs. The decision was made yesterday by the Political Executive Committee, an enlarged Politburo headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Economic Reasons

The reason for the sweep, which affected three party and government organs, was not widely known but was thought to be the sources to deal in part with economics, since two key

economic ministries were involved. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, in a dispatch from Bucharest, termed the changes "significant," and said that they were carried out "with the aim of strengthening management in the state and the party."

"This is the most wholesale, sweeping change since the Communists took power in Romania," a diplomatic source said. The Communists took power on Dec. 30, 1947.

Among the changes were the following:

• Four persons, including Mrs. Elena Ceausescu, wife of the President, promoted to the permanent bureau, increasing its number to nine. Mrs. Ceausescu's promotion was not a surprise, the sources said, because she has been active in the party.

• Ion Stanculescu and Corneliu Buciuc, both secretaries within the party's Central Committee, were appointed deputy premiers, bringing to 12 the number of deputy premiers.

• Four new ministers were named, affecting among them the Ministry of Electric Energy and the Ministry of Mining, Petroleum and Geology.

• Six new ministerial secretaries of state who hold ministerial rank—were appointed. They serve as deputy ministers.

• Ten new first secretaries of the party organizations in 10 of

Romania's 39 counties were appointed.

• Trade union leader Gheorghe Pana was named labor minister in what the sources said may be the only such combination of jobs under one man in the Soviet bloc. Labor Minister Petre Lupu was appointed head of the party's disciplinary body.

"The dust has not even begun to settle yet," a source said. "These are only the senior levels and God knows how many on the lower levels will be affected."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ethiopia Ties Deteriorate

Khartoum Appears to Expect More Libya-Backed Trouble

By David B. Ottaway

KHARTOUM, Jan. 26 (UPI)—At the international airport on the outskirts of this Nile River capital, Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns are implanted along the runway.

At night, security units carry out searches across the river in Qandamar and in other suburbs. It is whispered that several trucks loaded with arms were seized last week on the roads leading into the city.

Without any explanation, the government clamped a curfew on the oasis town of El Atrun last Thursday in the northeastern corner of the country near Libya and banned the passage of all traffic through the district.

Meanwhile, rumors are circulating that some Ansars, the fanatical rebel followers of the puritan Muslim Mahdi sect, are again infiltrating across the borders from Libya and Ethiopia.

"Everybody is expecting something to happen, but nobody knows quite what," a Western diplomat commented.

"We are a nation of conspirators," a retired Sudanese officer remarked only half jokingly.

Suspicious of Qadhafi

Nearly seven months after the bloody, Libyan-sponsored coup attempt against President Gaafar Numeiri, Khartoum is again jittery and the government suspicious that the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, with Soviet backing and Ethiopian connivance,

Egypt Reports Smashing Four Communist Units

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Four underground Communist groups dedicated to overthrowing President Anwar Sadat's regime have been smashed and 200 of their members have been arrested following last week's riots, Attorney General Ibrahim Kalayouli said today.

"These persons will be charged with carrying out anti-state activities, with the aim of overthrowing the current social and economic systems as a step toward seizing power," Mr. Kalayouli said in a statement published by the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Attempting to overthrow the regime by force is punishable by death or life imprisonment, under Egyptian law. Membership in a subversive group is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment at hard labor.

The detainees, Mr. Kalayouli said, were members of four clandestine groups which he named as the Egyptian Communist party, the Egyptian Workers Communist party, the Revolutionary Current and the January 8 organizations.

"All four are banned since their aim is to overthrow the legitimate government by illegitimate methods," he said.

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Kuwait Says Its Oil Output Is Down 33%

January Drop Laid To Stockpiling, Price

KUWAIT, Jan. 26 (AP)—Kuwait's oil production dropped by 33 per cent this month to an average of 1.3 million barrels a day, Oil Minister Abdul Muhaimin Kaidi disclosed today.

The minister said that on some days during this month, production dipped as low as 800,000 barrels. The average was 1.3 million barrels a day last year.

Mr. Kaidi blamed the low production this month on stockpiling by oil companies late last year in anticipation of a price increase. He said that the situation was aggravated by a decision by Kuwait and 10 other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise prices by 10 per cent last Jan. 1.

Saudi Arabia, the largest exporter to OPEC, and the United Arab Emirates refused to raise prices more than 5 per cent on Jan. 1 nor to go along with a 5-per-cent increase scheduled by the 11 other members for July 1.

The oil weekly Middle East Economic Survey reported last week that Kuwait, Iraq and Iran would bear the brunt of the output reduction due to the lower prices and higher production of Saudi Arabia and the Emirates.

The journal reported that total reduction for the 11 OPEC members who raised prices by 10 per cent might be about 4 million barrels a day from last year's average daily production of 30 million barrels, a 20-per-cent drop.

It said that the reduction for Kuwait, Iraq and Iran would be higher than that for the others affected because the three states produce less marketable, high-sulfur medium and heavy crudes.

Indonesia Output Up 7% JAKARTTA, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Indonesia's oil production rose by about 15 per cent last year compared with 1975, a Mining Ministry spokesman said today.

Production rose to 1,909,000 barrels a day after falling to 1,606,000 in 1975 because of the winter recession, the spokesman said.

He would not comment on prospects for this year's production.

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'Symbolic' Arab Troops Enter Some South Lebanon Towns

Beirut, Jan. 26 (UPI)—

Troops of the Arab peace-keeping force have entered some areas of the south near Israel but only in small, "symbolic" numbers, it was reported today.

House Speaker Kamel Assad told U. S. Chargé d'Affaires George Lane that Israel's fears for its security in connection with the presence of Arab troops in the south were not justified.

"The Arab peace-keeping troops cannot change their task from being guardians of peace and security into that of an aggressor against Israel," he said after meeting Mr. Lane.

"It is necessary for the Arab troops to be present in southern areas," he said. "Any ex-

plosion anywhere on Lebanese territory could renew the crisis throughout the country."

Since November, the United States has served as a conduit between Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem to "avoid misunderstandings" over the south, in the words of a U.S. diplomat.

The Israelis have said that they would consider the presence of Arab troops below an undefined "red line" believed to coincide roughly with the Litani River—as a threat to their security. They have increased concentrations of troops and armor along the Lebanese frontier.

Military sources stressed that the presence of the Arab troops in some areas of the southern

part of the country that had not been occupied by the peace-keeping force was only in small, "symbolic" numbers.

They said that fixed positions had been taken up by these units in the towns of Nabatieh, Aleh, and Marjayoun—none more than nine miles from the border—and that patrols from these areas had reached as far as Khaym, five miles from the border.

Premier Selim al-Hosni said that the reason why the peace-keeping troops had not entered the south in strength was that this "would trigger an Israeli reaction."

Rebel Army Barracks BEIRUT, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The

peace-keeping troops today seized four army barracks which were under the control of the break-away Lebanese Arab Army.

Three of the barracks are in west Beirut and the fourth in the port of Sidon about 18 miles south of here.

Press sources said that most of the officers in the Lebanese Arab Army endorsed the action, which was carried out without incident. The commander of the break-away group, Lt. Ahmed al-Katib, was said to have been taken to Damascus.

Israel Asks Fullout TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Israel has asked Syria to remove

its soldiers from the region near the Israeli border, a report of government television said today.

"I can only say we are maintaining contact with the United States," an official of the Foreign Ministry said when asked for comment.

But the television report quoted government sources as saying it was likely that the Syrian move into the immediate border area was intended as a test of Washington's intentions.

Military sources said earlier to day that reports of Arab peace-keeping troops entering the town of Khaym had not been accurate. The government sources said that there were Syrian units in the immediate area.

Convention Validity Questioned

Czechoslovaks Ask Regime For Commitment on Rights

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Czechoslovak dissidents challenged the Communist government today to reaffirm the validity of the "Convention of Human Rights" it had ratified.

A former foreign minister, Jiri Hajek, and philosopher Jan Patočka asked the government in an open letter whether such rights are valid for all citizens and also whether they are binding on the government.

They said they were asking as spokesmen of several hundred Czechs who signed the Charter 77 manifesto of human rights. "We assume the right to prevent (the citizens) from exercising their rights," the letter asked. "May they be subjected to repression and discrimination, to be publicly insulted, slandered and accused?"

Answers Sought "May public hostility be incited against them, without allowing them the chance to defend their views and actions?" the letter asked.

It called for answers in accord with the Constitution and the international convention signed by Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In a separate statement, dramatist Pavel Kohout said "The signing of Charter 77 is convinced that the spirit of vendetta must disappear forever from our land." He indicated that he was referring to discrimination against the children of dissidents, who are prevented from attending colleges and universities.

Czechoslovak authorities have arrested four of the signatories of Charter 77 and repeatedly detained others for questioning since it was published in Western newspapers Jan. 6.

Playwright Jiri Havel was allowed to speak to his lawyer yesterday for the first time since his arrest 10 days earlier, dissident sources said.

Mr. Havel and three other dissidents are accused of "crimes against the foundations of the republic," but no specific charges have been made.

Charter 77, alleges that basic human rights guaranteed under the Helsinki accord "exist only on paper" in Czechoslovakia.

The Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo said today, "In a Socialist state, there will never be freedom for counter-revolutionary agitation, never democracy for the class enemy. Nobody will obtain the right to slander and betray the working class and the people publicly, and with impunity."

Dubcek Reported Well PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (AP)—Alexander Dubcek, 55, who was deposed as Communist leader after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, now is working as a clerk, but is unbroken in spirit, Mr. Hajek reported.

Mr. Hajek was foreign minister during the 1968 invasion.

He said that the Senate of the Soviet Union along the NATO front have grown in size and quality over the last eight years to the point where they are striking NATO troops from the ground.

It is against this background that Mr. Carter's emphasis on slashing the U.S. ICBM arsenal—even if matched by the Soviets under a new treaty—worried national security experts.

Additional Problems The Evans-Novak column said that "the ordering of Gen. Brown to shoot a downed Soviet plane on only 30 to 350 minutes' warning" was a "serious mistake."

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Israel Asks Syrians to Withdraw

Seoul Offer of Pact, GI Pullout Spaniards' Tension High

Identifying himself as an expert on North Korean affairs, said:

"The Communist gesture is nothing but a repeat of routine Communist propaganda." South Korea's largest opposition party termed the offer "a tricky proposal sugar-coated with peace."

The proposal did not come directly from the North Korean government. It was voted at a public meeting in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang by Yang Hyung Sop, a high official of the Korean Workers (Communist) party.

South Korea's President Park said in a New Year's speech that a nonaggression treaty between the two Koreas could pave the way for the removal of the 41,000 U.S. troops in his country.

Mr. Yang did not refer to the South Korean leader by name but called the nonaggression proposal "empty talk."

"The South Korean authorities are talking about a 'nonaggression pact' as though they want peace in our country," he said. "Even if any 'treaty' or 'agreement' were concluded... it would not help remove the tension in our country."

"What is urgently necessary for our people are practical measures for terminating the state of military confrontation between the North and the South at an early date and removing the... nuclear weapons brought there by the United States... The U.S. troops must be unconditionally withdrawn."

Mr. Yang is a member of his party's Politburo and ranks as one of the 10 top political figures in North Korea.

The meeting of North Korean "political parties and public organizations" adopted a letter setting forth Mr. Yang's proposals. He said it would be sent to South Korean leaders and to Koreans living in Japan and the United States.

The text of the letter said: "The South Korean authorities, availing themselves of the 'two Koreas' plot of their U.S. and Japanese masters, are working to split permanently our people, who have been living in one territory as one nation through history."

"The danger of permanent split is growing, and the dark clouds of war, not peace, are heavily hanging over our country. The split of the nation is the constant source of mistrust and confrontation, among people of the same blood, which will lead to a war in the end."

U.K. Labor Panel To Probe Report On Infiltration

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor party today decided to investigate reports of infiltration into its ranks by extreme leftist revolutionaries.

The party's National Executive Committee voted, 16-10, to form a subcommittee to examine a document on "entryism"—a term being used for infiltration by extremists seeking to use the giant political machine to further revolutionary aims.

For more than a year, the Executive has officially ignored the report, which was drawn up by the party's national organizer, Reg Underhill. But there have been growing complaints of extremist activity and the Executive decided to act.

Fraser to Visit Britain

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser will visit Britain in June as guest of the British government, Prime Minister James Callaghan's office said today.

Rabies Kills in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 26 (UPI)—More than 50 persons have died of rabies in recent months in two regions of central Tanzania, the government news agency Shabaha said today.

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Estimated at \$2.8 Billion

Brown Considers U.S. Defense Cuts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that he wanted to make some changes, including reductions, in the fiscal 1978 defense budget.

Sen. John Tower, a senior minority member of the panel, vowed to fight major changes.

The exchange occurred during the committee's first hearing on the new budget.

Secretary Brown said he was considering cuts that apparently would amount to \$2.8 billion in the \$123-billion defense budget proposed by the Ford administration, but he added that no decisions had been made.

Sen. Tower, R-Texas, said that recent evidence of the expansion of Soviet military capabilities constituted a "compelling argument" for supporting the budget proposed by the Ford administration.

He added that, in his opinion, President Carter's statement Monday on the possibilities for an early conclusion of a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union was "a little long on eagerness and a little short on cautiousness."

Review by Carter

Mr. Brown said that "possible budget changes" would be instituted only after a review that Mr. Carter expects to complete at the end of next month.

The secretary said he would be guided by such criteria as the size and composition of targets that the United States might need to strike in nuclear retaliation against the Soviet Union, the proper mix and numbers of strategic weapons, the adequacy of warning-time systems, the efficient development of new weapons and the assurance of rough equivalence in forces and weapon programs.

Pressed for his views on the B-1 bomber program, Mr. Brown, a former secretary of the Air Force, acknowledged that he was considering an option of cutting back production from eight to five of the aircraft from fiscal 1978. The Ford budget had proposed spending \$2.1 billion for eight of the planes and an eventual total of \$423 billion for 244 B-1s.

Mr. Brown said his own immediate priorities included fostering an "increased readiness" of U.S. forces, an opening of procurement bottlenecks and emphasis on research and development for new weapons.

NATO Buildup

The new defense secretary also indicated that his prime concern at the moment was a bolstering of conventional forces by mechanizing more infantry divisions and giving "particular care" to military programs related to NATO.

"Our conventional forces capability in NATO is an item of highest urgency," he said.

On Monday a committee member, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., issued a report warning that NATO's conventional forces were at a potential disadvantage compared to the Warsaw Pact forces.

Mr. Brown said he was "strongly" in favor of the AWACS airborne surveillance and command plane. But he said he questioned how many were needed. The latest budget proposes outlays of \$28.9 million for six of these planes.

BIG DOG, BIG CAR—
A Great Dane surveying the scene by looking out through the sun roof of a car passing near Memorial Park in Houston recently.



Carter's UN Appointee Says U.S. Will Back Vietnam Membership

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—President Carter's choice for ambassador to the United Nations, Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., said yesterday that the new administration intends to move toward approval for Vietnam to join the UN. The Ford administration twice vetoed Vietnam's entry.

Rep. Young suggested, moreover, that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will reopen talks with Vietnam within 90 days aimed at eventual diplomatic recognition.

Kenya Rustlers Killed

NAIROBI, Jan. 26 (AP).—Police killed 10 cattle rustlers from the Pokot tribe in a fight at Lodwar in northern Kenya, police said.

Edwards Denies Payoff by Korea

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26 (WP).—Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards denied yesterday allegations by former aide Clyde Vidrine that during his 1972 gubernatorial campaign he received \$20,000 in cash from South Korean business representative Tongsun Park. He said of Mr. Vidrine, who made the charge in testimony Monday to a federal grand jury in Washington: "He has had a vendetta against me for the past three years."

An aide to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. during the civil rights battles of the 1960s, Rep. Young is the first black to be named as U.S. ambassador to the UN. He won praise from committee members for his record.

Supreme Court Voids Ruling Ordering Indianapolis Busing

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Supreme Court yesterday vacated a lower-court ruling that had upheld a broad desegregation plan for Indianapolis-area public schools under which numerous black city children were to be bused to schools in predominantly white suburban districts.

The court sent the case back to a federal Appeals Court, directing it to give the case further consideration in light of two recent Supreme Court rulings on the kind of proof needed to demonstrate a constitutional violation in racial discrimination cases.

In effect, the court directed the lower court to decide whether there was, after all, a constitutional violation in the Indianapolis-area schools that justified the broad desegregation order.

The court split, 5 to 3, on the matter.

Review Is Refused

At the same time, the court refused to review a court-ordered desegregation plan for schools in the Louisville, Ky., area.

The plan, imposed by a federal District Court and upheld by a federal Appeals Court, also requires busing as a means of desegregation. In the Louisville area, however, the court-ordered busing takes place within what is now a single school district.

School officials had asked the court to review the plan, arguing that a less extensive plan should have been adopted.

No justice recorded a dissent to the decision not to review the case.

The court acted in the two cases amid increasing concern among civil-rights lawyers about its recent decisions, and possible

intention for the future, regarding school desegregation.

Essentially, the concern is that the court is easing its traditional support of desegregation and that it may be trimming the scope of the power of federal courts to remedy segregation.

In the Indianapolis case, the justices told the lower court to reconsider its ruling in light of two rulings. The first, Washington vs. Davis, which was decided last June and involved testing for job applicants, spelled out the requirement that there had to be proof of discriminatory "intent," not just discriminatory effect, in order to make a case of unconstitutional racial discrimination. The second decision, involving the Chicago suburb of Arlington Heights, which was decided earlier this month, applied that rule to cases involving suburban zoning restrictions that have the effect of keeping out minority residents.

Basically, the federal district judge in the Indianapolis case ordered that enough black students in grades one through nine be transferred from the Indianapolis schools to schools in surrounding areas in order to increase the proportion of black students in each school district in the county to no less than 15 per cent. He also enjoined the establishment of additional low-income public housing projects within the borders of the city school district.

The three dissenters to the court's decision vacating the order were Justices William Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens. They did not give their reasons for dissenting.



Griffin Bell and wife after he was confirmed by the Senate to be the attorney general of the United States.

Bell Is Confirmed by Senate; Clash With FBI Chief Hinted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—Griffin Bell was confirmed as U.S. attorney general yesterday by a divided Senate, 53-45, after facing a possible clash with FBI director J. Edgar Hoover over Mr. Bell's criminal departure from the FBI.

The potential confrontation was precipitated by Mr. Kelley, who said Mr. Bell's letter stating that he does not intend to resign as FBI director until next Jan. 1 "is directly counter to the widespread impression that Mr. Bell and President Carter want to put their own man at the head of the embattled FBI at a much earlier date."

The problem with Mr. Kelley surfaced as the Senate confirmed Mr. Bell by a vote of 73 to 21. The approval was given only after a heated debate in which some senators criticized Mr. Bell's civil rights record, his judicial ethics and assailed his appointment as an act of political cronyism by Mr. Carter.

With the confirmation of Mr. Bell, 58, and the swearing in yesterday of Joseph Califano Jr. as secretary of health, education and welfare, 10 of Mr. Carter's 11 Cabinet nominees have been approved. The other nominee, Ray Marshall of Texas, is expected to be confirmed soon as secretary of labor.

Mr. Bell was sworn in today, with Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger administering the oath.

Mr. Carter told a crowd of dignitaries and department employees, "This is a great day in the life of our nation. One of the most crucial appointments a president can make is that of attorney general because here we have not a department of law but a Department of Justice."

Authoritative sources said last night that Mr. Kelley, 55, in setting next Jan. 1 as the date for his retirement, had acted on his own initiative without consulting Mr. Bell. Mr. Kelley's aim, the sources said, was to put the new attorney general on notice that he will resist efforts to remove him from the FBI directorship before that time.

Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee two weeks ago, Mr. Bell, a former federal Appeals Court judge, said that Mr. Kelley would give way to a new director "before too long." Mr. Bell's remark was widely interpreted as meaning that the changeover would take place in the near future.

Now, Mr. Bell's letter confirms Mr. Bell with some sensitive choices. If he allows Mr. Kelley to remain until the end of the year, he is likely to be seen as backing down.

But should Mr. Bell attempt to force Mr. Kelley out, he would risk charges that the Carter administration is trying to bring the FBI back under the sway of partisan political influence.

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Mr. Moyers was press secretary to President Johnson and had been deputy director of the Peace Corps. He became publisher of Newsday on Long Island after leaving Washington.

Moyers Is Seen As Carter Choice To Direct CIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Bill Moyers, a former aide to President Lyndon Johnson, is a front-runner to become CIA director, it was learned today.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell has said that President Carter might announce his choice for the job this week. Mr. Moyers, 42, would be Mr. Carter's second nominee to head the agency. His first, Theodore Sorensen, a former aide to President John Kennedy, withdrew last week in the face of Senate opposition.

Informed sources said that Mr. Moyers is a top contender for the job. Mr. Moyers, presently anchorman and chief reporter for "CBS Reports," a television news program, "was not available for comment, but an assistant said it was pure speculation" that he might be appointed to the CIA post.

Others mentioned for the job have included Paul Warnke, former assistant defense secretary for national security affairs, and retired Army Lt. Gen. James Gavin.

Mr. Moyers was press secretary to President Johnson and had been deputy director of the Peace Corps. He became publisher of Newsday on Long Island after leaving Washington.

Body Is Identified As Wife of Garment

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—The body of Mrs. Leonard Garment, wife of a former counsel to President Richard Nixon, was found in a Boston hotel room shortly after she disappeared from her home here, but she was unidentified for weeks, it was disclosed today.

Mrs. Garment was last seen on Dec. 3 in New York City shortly before she had a psychiatric appointment for treatment of depression. A spokesman for Mr. Garment said she apparently took a train to Boston and registered at a hotel under an assumed name. "At this point, it looks like she took her life almost immediately after entering the hotel room, but she was not discovered until the next day," the spokesman said.

Britain Hit by Winds Of Hurricane Force

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Winds of up to 90 miles an hour battered Britain's Channel coast last night.

No injuries were reported but police said that fallen trees blocked highways in nine southern counties and delayed trains between London and western England. Three trucks were blown over. A British Rail car ferry was forced to heave to seven miles off Guernsey in the English Channel.

Vance Rules Out Monitoring of His Telephone Calls

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has ruled out the secret monitoring on his telephone conversations, reversing a controversial practice of his predecessor, Henry Kissinger.

"He felt this was the way he wanted to run his office," Frederick Brown, a State Department spokesman, said in explaining the instructions issued by Mr. Vance.

While an occasional deviation from the rule is permitted—with the approval of both Mr. Vance and the participant in the conversation—Mr. Brown said that "as a practical matter the secretary does not intend to have his calls monitored."

Mr. Kissinger frequently had an aide listen on an extension as he talked with foreign officials, reporters and others, and had the notes transcribed. Mr. Kissinger took the position that the notes were his private property and that, after extracts of "significant government activity" are turned over to the appropriate agency, the rest would be stored at the Library of Congress under his control.

Mr. Vance's instructions were sent to all employees of the State Department, the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.



Howard Hunt

Parole Ordered For Watergate Burglary Figure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The U.S. Parole Commission has ordered Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt released from prison Feb. 26 if he pays his fine, it was announced today.

Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis said that the commission approved Hunt's parole request on the condition that he pay a \$10,000 fine still pending against him.

The parole was approved if the fine is paid "or otherwise discharged according to law," Mr. St. Dennis said. It was not immediately clear how the fine could be satisfied in any way other than by paying it.

Hunt, 58, is serving a term of 30 months to 8 years for his role in the June, 1972, break-in at Democratic party national headquarters in the Watergate office complex here. He has served a little more than 30 months in prison.

In Miami, Hunt's attorney, Ellis Rubin, said the payment of the fine "will be a problem for him, but it will be made." He said that Hunt did not have much money at his disposal, but that the \$10,000 would be found somewhere.

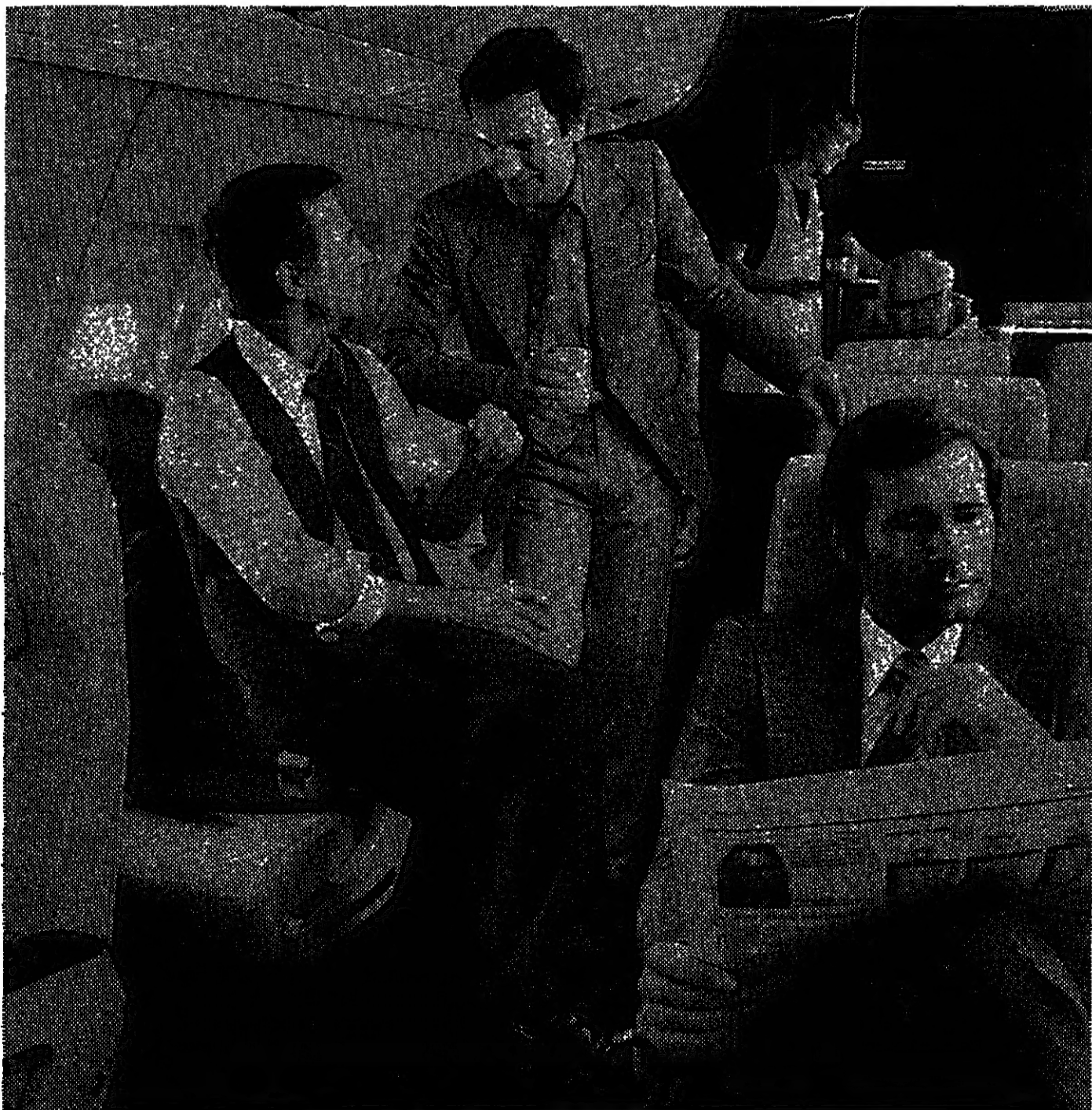
Dublin Names Suspect In U.K. Envoy Slaying

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—Irish authorities yesterday accused Michael O'Rourke, a convicted Irish Republican Army terrorist, of killing British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs and two other persons. O'Rourke was listed as the nation's public enemy No. 1.

O'Rourke, 24, broke out of Dublin's special criminal court six days before the envoy was assassinated in a land-mine explosion near his suburban Dublin home on July 21 of last year.

Swiss Tally of Aliens
BERN, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The foreign population in this country of about 6.3 million dropped by 54,000 last year to 558,588, the Swiss government reported.

A smooth-running airline is a relaxing experience.



Wherever you are in the world, you can enjoy flying Lufthansa.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

South Africa: The Divided House

Afrikaners Lowering Some Racial Barriers

By Jim Hoagland

Third in a Series

PRETORIA (WP).—The political leaders of South Africa's tough, Puritan-like white tribe are lowering some of the most longstanding racial barriers blacks face here, but they will stand firm on the basic structure of this country's deeply entrenched system of segregation.

That decision, reaffirmed in a series of policy statements given in interviews by senior ministers in the white government, is promising rising white dissent and black rage here.

For the first time, a significant part of the dissent comes from within the leaders' own tightly knit community of Afrikaners, as the modern descendants of the Dutch-speaking Boers who began settling here 300 years ago are known.

The National party, the Afrikaner-based white political party that rules here, came to power in 1948, the same year that Strom Thurmond ran as a segregationist Dixiecrat for U.S. president. If Sen. Thurmond had won, and the Dixiecrats had been reelected every four years since, the result might well resemble what is happening in South Africa today.

Tribal Unity

Carefully controlled by any outside standards, both the hesitant changes and the demand for faster movement are testing the treasured tribal unity of the Afrikaners, whose violent history of frontier conflict and siege on South Africa's plains has conditioned them to suppress self-doubt and non-conformist actions.

Along with South Africa's vast natural store of gold, diamonds and uranium, a temperate climate and a developed industrial base, it is the Afrikaner that makes the country different from the rest of the continent.

While English and French settlers negotiated turnovers to black rule to the north, the Afrikaners have dug their heels in. They have developed the technology to build an atomic bomb to enforce their self-ascribed "mission" to stay, and may already have the bomb.

Numbering 2.3 million in this land of 36 million, the Afrikaners emerged only three decades ago from rural solitude and deep poverty to take control of South Africa and fashion white power into an enduring force based on the Bible and the gun.

Now an urbanized business and intellectual class that has formed inside this rough-hewn tribe during its three-decade rule is trying to add the balance sheet and international respectability as tools of Afrikaner control and, in their own eyes, survival.

The uneven contest being waged inside Afrikanerdom is one of conflicting visions of what it means to be "Western" and while at the southern tip of this continent in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Power is concentrated in the hands of Afrikaners who, generally speaking, stubbornly resist fundamental change in their "traditional way of life"—the code language here for officially required segregation and keeping blacks politically powerless.

They define "Western" as it was understood elsewhere in the world 30 to 40 years ago—white supremacy, intolerant Christian and morally rigid, at least in public matters.

The Afrikaners have presided over the rapid growth of a modern economy that has drawn increasing numbers of Afrikaners and black Africans into the cities, provided both with class structures that their previous egalitarian rural societies lacked, and brought them into jarring daily contact absent on the farm.

The National party government insists "apartheid"—"separateness" in their language, segregation to the rest of the world—to restore white control and separation from blacks.

Limits of Change

The limits of change in that system are largely defined by the rural past and its rough, raw distrust of liberal attitudes, big business and the now politically powerless 2 million English-speaking whites, 2.5 million people of mixed race and 18 million blacks.

But out of the social transformation of the Afrikaner community, a newly established business and intellectual class is growing to set the limits of dissent for the community.

They argue that the Afrikaner and his particular culture can best survive by adopting a

broad definition of "Western." To do this, he must drop the most obvious features of racial discrimination and offer a fair deal to urban blacks and persons of mixed ancestry caught on the wrong side of the color line.

"Segregation for segregation's sake doesn't make sense," said Prof. Gerrit Viljoen, the new head of the once reactionary, powerful and secret Broederbond organization, which originally developed apartheid but is now drifting toward the liberal position in Afrikaner racial politics.

Apartheid "is not an ideology nor a dogma. It is a method, a road along which we are moving," and subject to fundamental reassessment, he said in a rare interview.

This dichotomy—some Afrikaners would say struggle for the tribe's mind—within Afrikanerdom is producing a split-level approach to prejudice that is disorienting for many in the white working class, who increasingly appear confused over exactly what attitudes their government is calling for toward blacks.

The National party government has begun to say for the first time that racial discrimination is wrong. While it continues to shut black people out of schools, buses, toilets and 90 per cent of the country's hotels and restaurants, allegedly because of their different "nationalities" rather than the color of their skin, the government is establishing a climate of acceptance by letting a few politically nonvital barriers fall.

Mixed Audiences

The government let a city council controlled by the opposition United party desegregate public park benches and libraries in Johannesburg. A handful of expensive hotels and restaurants can serve Africans under certain conditions, if they want to. Three theaters in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban have been opened to mixed audiences. Elevators are no longer "white only," and post office entrances and lines have been desegregated.

The changes affect petty apartheid—the set of restrictions imposed on blacks who come into daily contact with whites because of their jobs. "We can have an integrated economic population in the context of the commercial core of an urban area," a National party spokesman said.

Interviews with five senior Cabinet ministers and other officials establish, however, that the government will push ahead with grand apartheid, the radical vision of smothering South Africa in its present political form to save it and to preserve white power here.

These key points emerge from interviews and discussions with leading Afrikaner figures of dissent:

• As long as this government is in power, no black in South Africa will be able to buy a home or piece of land outside of black-only ghettos or "homelands," he said from the forest of arrest for not carrying a government-issued "reference book" that whites are not required to carry, or vote in an election with whites.

• Officials hope that President Carter will focus on the Communist menace they see hanging over southern Africa and the protection they say they afford to the \$1.5 billion U.S. investment here rather than on civil rights. If a confrontation develops, however, they have no doubt they put maintaining their "cultural identity" before their ties to the United States.

• The growing questioning of apartheid by Afrikaners is one of two implicit admissions that it is failing to provide the Afrikaners with a "moral alternative" to the use of force in containing black nationalism.

• The other implicit, and more important, admission of failure is the escalating violence the government is directing against its black subjects. At least 375 blacks died last year in confrontations with heavily armed police riot squads, and in some aspects the government has taken on the air of a junta rather than the Westminster-style cabinet it says it is.

Rebaptized "separate development" because of the international stigma attached to its original title, grand apartheid mandates the physical extirpation of all 18 million blacks from the



AS IT WAS—Gone are the "Whites Only" and "Asiatics and Coloureds Only" signs on the streets and park benches in Johannesburg.

AS IT IS—Johannesburg buses are still segregated, as the sign says: Non-Europeans Only.

BUT—"The tragedy of the whole thing is that the Afrikaner sincerely believes he is making major changes when he lets a black man sit on a park bench in some cities in South Africa."

clared to be "white territory," 87 per cent of the country's de-

Nine tribal reserves are to be carved out of South Africa and transformed into independent states to "satisfy the national aspirations" of all blacks, including the 6 million to 8 million who will remain in white South Africa as "foreign workers." One homeland, Transkei, was given a grant of independence last October.

White power is wielded by the Cabinet, largely to benefit the Afrikaner farmers, railway workers and lower-level civil servants who form not only the heart of the National party's electorate but also the only substantial white working class that sub-Saharan Africa has ever known.

The Cabinet headed by Prime Minister John Vorster reflects many of the aspects of the uneven development of Afrikaner society under the pressures of rapid industrialization and racial change elsewhere in the world. Mixing the fervor and stubbornness of backwoods evangelists preaching to city folk, Mr. Vorster's senior ministers praise change in one breath and then remind visitors that it can be overdone.

"This country has as free a press as any country in the world," says the minister of information, Connie Mulder, in a country where at least a dozen black journalists were held by police without charges for much of last year and where hundreds of publications were banned in 1976.

Permanent Watergate

"None of these newspapers support the National party," he said of the English-language press. "I don't think France or Germany or even the United States would have put up with this kind of thing, even during the Watergate affair. Why here, we proceed as if there was a permanent Watergate... even though we have not reached a crisis situation."

Justice and Police Minister James Kruger and Mr. Mulder are generally considered to be the two most important men in the Cabinet after Prime Minister Vorster, who declined to be interviewed.

In interviews about the fundamental law of apartheid, Mr. Mulder, Mr. Kruger, Mr. Mulder's deputy Louis le Grange, Economics Minister J. C. Hemmis and Sports and Education Minister Piet Koornhof gave statements of policy that appeared to establish more clearly than before the limits of the "moving away from racial discrimination" that the government has committed itself to in speeches in the United Nations.

"The main pillars on which the South African government's policies are based are not going to deviate. Within the broad set-up we can have changes, but the

pillars will remain," Mr. Le Grange said.

The "pillar" most resented by the African majority is the law requiring them to carry a reference book—the modern name for the passbook—that is the heart of the "influx control" system of keeping blacks from settling in the 87 per cent of the country declared white property.

Jailhouse Homelands

More than 250,000 Africans continue to be arrested annually under the pass laws. Most are jailed or fined and then returned to the jailhouse homelands. It is illegal for Africans to enter urban areas unless they have the reference book, according to the decrees of a government that encourages white immigrants from Europe to settle in the urban areas.

Other deeply entrenched laws that senior officials said would not be altered include laws banning interracial marriage and sex, those empowering the government to reserve specific jobs for whites if it so desires, and the disenfranchising of Africans in elections for the national Parliament that makes the laws regulating the blacks' "freedoms."

A Cabinet official said it might be possible to renegotiate a more equal division once the homelands had achieved independence. But he insisted on not being quoted directly, since a direct statement could touch off "panic-selling of property."

The most radical change in grand apartheid being debated within the government today is, in Mr. Mulder's description, "giving urban Africans 'deserted councils' in the areas where they live, which will have control over their everyday lives."

Damaged Economy

Business entrepreneurs are a new breed in Afrikanerdom. They are becoming upset at the restrictions apartheid puts on their ability to use capital and labor freely, and at the damage racial disturbances are doing to the economy and the international image of South Africa.

"The separate development concept has got to be redesigned and redefined... We have to find peaceful ways to head off bloodshed," said multimillionaire banker Jan Marais in the 25th floor suite of offices over his Trust Bank Cape Town headquarters, which created a stir in South Africa a decade ago by allowing blacks and mulattoes to stand in the same line as white clients to deposit their money or write checks.

"Ten years ago, separate development would have been 1,000 times more salable if it had been refined then. The longer we wait, the less salable the package becomes," said Mr. Marais, who became head of the South Africa Foundation in 1974 and shifted its role away from

publicizing almost exclusively the government's viewpoint to a more factual and questioning one.

Publicly taking issue with the government's insistence that urban blacks will vote only in the homelands, Mr. Marais said in an interview: "We have to find ways to accommodate the 'Coloureds' and an irreducible number of blacks who can't find any justification for being in the homelands... A body should be set up to investigate what percentage of blacks would be prepared to accept citizenship in the homelands, what percentage can be justifiably treated as guest workers, and what the residue would be. Then we can discuss federal, confederal, plural or santon systems."

Six years ago, this statement could have brought the wrath of Afrikanerdom down on Mr. Marais's head. Today, after the collapse of the protective Portuguese colonial governments in Angola and Mozambique and black unrest in South Africa, Mr. Marais's concern over "the residue" echoes from previously unlikely conservative Afrikaner quarters.

Although it has not been publicly joined, the important debate within Afrikanerdom is between those who believe there is still time for evolutionary politics and others who think time has run out on politics as usual as defined by the Afrikaner leaders here.

"Racism was great while we had it," says Otto Krause, a leading Afrikaner political commentator. "But the kind of isolation that made it possible here vanished the morning a black government took over in Mozambique. We're back to our grandfathers' time, dealing with milling tribes. Sometimes we fought, sometimes we made a deal."

"We've got no more than two years to decide whether to shoot it out or to settle," says a concerned urban Afrikaner editor.

"The tragedy of the whole thing is that the Afrikaner sincerely believes he is making major changes when he lets a black man sit on a park bench in some cities in South Africa," says the Rev. Beyers Naude, an Afrikaner who has openly broken with the government over the moral basis of apartheid and the police measures used to enforce it.

Few other Afrikaners have gone so far. Mr. Naude has been ostracized from Afrikaner circles and subjected to police harassment and some vigilante attacks. "He thinks he is changing, but he is being overtaken by the change around him," Mr. Naude continued. "It is not up to the whites now whether change will come. It will, and will be brought about by black initiative—that is, black suffering and black dying. They will continue now."

Roulette Fix Nets £10,000 Loss, Jail

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Four swindlers who rigged a roulette wheel and then lost £10,000 (£17,000) playing it were jailed here yesterday.

By arranging one of their gangs into the Palm Beach Casino to rig the wheel, the swindlers hoped to make a £200,000 killing. But when they played, they lost. Worse, police had been tipped off by two casino security men whom the gang thought they had bribed and officers clined the who's grand attempt from a hole in the ceiling.

Policewomen for France

LYONS, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Policewomen will soon be patrolling the streets and directing traffic in France's big cities, jobs previously reserved for men, the government said today.

Reaction to Speech Is Cool

Levesque Urges U.S. Businessmen To Accept Quebec Independence

By Henry Giniger

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Prime Minister René Levesque of Quebec told several hundred businessmen here last night that the independence of his French-speaking province appeared inevitable and asked them to help make the transition rather than "waste efforts" opposing it.

Mr. Levesque, elected in November at the head of his Parti Québécois, chose for his first important speech since he took power the Economic Club of New York, which represents part of the U.S. financial community on which Quebec has been heavily dependent.

But his speech appeared to be at least as much directed to his political and financial opponents in Canada, notably Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal party.

Mr. Levesque said that independence for Quebec was "normal." I might say, almost as inevitable as it was for the American states of 80 years ago. He asserted that Quebec's youth was heavily committed and continued:

"It would be senseless, like King Canute trying to stop the tide, to waste efforts in order to delay the final outcome of something as natural and irreversible as growth itself. On the contrary, it seems to me efforts should be concentrated on the rational establishment of future good relations between this emerging Quebec and its neighbors."

Moderate Course

Mr. Levesque said the important question was not whether or when Quebec would become independent but how. He pledged a moderate, democratic course that would respect individual opinions as well as local and foreign private enterprise.

The prime minister said that Quebec wished to be as self-reliant as possible and would limit foreign borrowing, but he acknowledged the province's continued need for outside financing. He said an investment code would define the limits within which foreign capital would operate. Among areas that would be off-limits would be banking, newspapers and radio and television stations.

The largely American audience received Mr. Levesque's speech politely but coolly. When the speech later was referred to by a questioner as reassuring, there were disapproving murmurs through the room. When Mr. Levesque spoke of Canada's present institutions as "obsolete," there was some derisive laughter.

As the dinner ended, the participants began to file out, an unidentified member of the audience said. "That man is a secessionist. He's got to be stopped."

There was also a considerable contingent from Canada, and one of its members said bitterly, "He is breaking up my country."

Mr. Levesque, in answer to a question, said that political separation was the only way to end the tension that characterized relations between Quebec and the federal government. But this threat did not appear to convince many members of the audience.

Jacques Parizeau, the Quebec minister of finance, said the real results of the visit would become apparent when Quebec had to go into the New York financial market for funds. He said this would happen very soon.

Referendum

Mr. Levesque was asked when the referendum on independence would take place and asked how he thought it would turn out. He refused to give a specific date, but he appeared optimistic. "People between 18 and 40 are more and more in favor of what we propose," he said. "They are the most educated and the best trained part of the population."

Mr. Levesque also ruled out nationalization, with the exception of the asbestos industry, if that should be necessary to end what he termed "poisonous" working conditions and to foster more asbestos-based industries at home. He said his government would reserve control and management of forest resources without any take-overs of the paper and pulp industry.

Conservative business circles in Montreal, Toronto and New York

are presumed to be hostile to the idea of a politically separate Quebec and suspicious of allegedly socialist tendencies of the Parti Québécois.

It was believed that such suspicions were expressed during private meetings that Mr. Levesque and his eight-man delegation had during their 36-hour visit here.

"In a nutshell," he said last night, "we are not against foreign investment as such and we have no intention of picking fights with private enterprise. The Parti Québécois's approach is essentially pragmatic."

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مكتبة النهر

Ex-President Moves to California

Can the Fords Keep Up With Palm Springs?

By Jon Nordheimer

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif. (NYT)—Helen Deware looked worried. The moving van was parked in the circular driveway of her walled home in Thunderbird Estates, and workmen moved through the house performing numerous little changes required by its new tenant, who was due on the first of the month.

There were all those telephone calls, and friends from all over the Palm Springs area she hadn't seen for weeks were suddenly dropping by her Smoke Tree Lane house to say hello.

In addition, there were those nice young men in sport shirts and slacks who had gone over every inch of the house and now stood guard at the gate. Secret Service agents.

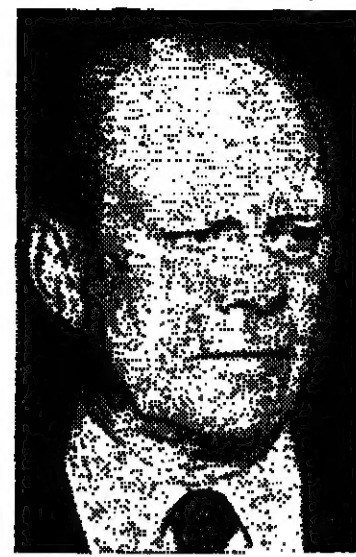
On Feb. 1, the elderly widow will turn her home over to Gerald and Betty Ford, who will lease it for an unspecified sum until they can slip comfortably into a Palm Springs life-style that suits them and build a house of their own, probably adjacent to the home of Leonard Firestone, the former ambassador to Belgium, along the 13th fairway of the Thunderbird Country Club.

Not So Easy

That will not be as easy as one may think. Even with federal pensions totaling \$90,000 a year, the ex-president is not a man of means compared to his new neighbors. The ex-president also gets \$96,000 a year for staff and office expenses.

"I feel sorry for him," remarked a member of the Thunderbird Country Club, where Ford is expected to be nominated for honorary membership, which may spare him an initiation fee of about \$20,000. "He can't survive up there on just \$100,000 a year. He'll be under demand to entertain beyond his means."

Not everyone agrees with that estimate, yet it is certain that



Gerald Ford
... new league.

Mr. Ford's entry into the winter playground of some of the wealthiest families in America is going to exert financial pressures on personal resources that remain relatively modest after 28 years of public service.

Housing will take the first big bite.

The Palm Springs area, a 30-mile corridor of desert homes, 37 golf courses and 5,000 swimming pools, suffers a chronic shortage of moderately priced housing.

Annenberg Estate

The Deware home that the Fords will be leasing is not "modest" by any standard; yet it does not begin to compare with the sumptuous housing that abounds in the newer resort communities of Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert and Indian Wells, where millionaires are as commonplace as the desert roadrunners seen galloping across the arid landscape.

The three-bedroom structure would be lost on the estate of

Walter Annenberg, which the Philadelphia publisher built to encompass a private nine-hole golf course when he had difficulty getting the starting times he wanted at the local golf clubs.

The current market value of the Deware house is \$375,000. The Fords have sold their comfortable five-bedroom home in Alexandria, Va., for \$137,000.

Perched on a lot of about one-quarter-acre on a rising slope of the San Jacinto Mountains, the house has a panoramic view of the desert below and should be about 10 degrees cooler than the blistering 120-degree heat that builds on the valley floor in the summer.

A pair of palm trees grace the courtyard. There are tiled floors in the entry hall, a reflecting pool and an airy living room. The master bedroom is very large and commands a beautiful evening view as the pastel colors of sunset on the valley below give way to darkness and the twinkling lights of other homes. There also is a large barbecue on the patio.

Summers in Colorado

The Fords will probably spend summers at their condominium at Vail, Colo., according to Mr. Firestone. "You have to be pretty hardy to spend the summer in the desert," he said.

Mrs. Ford's health, he continued, was the chief reason the couple decided to settle in the Palm Springs area. Her arthritis condition responds favorably to hot, dry weather. "She loves the sun and loves sitting around the pool," he added.

Also, there are so many celebrities already living in the vicinity that the Fords can move between home and golf course and market in relative peace, compared to the attention they might attract in almost any other setting.

"After the initial interest wears off he can walk around town carrying a putter, just like Bob Hope or Red Skelton do," said

Lisle Shoemaker, editor of the Desert Sun, the local morning newspaper. "This town can absorb an ex-president just as easily as it can absorb Liberace—perhaps more easily."

President Eisenhower, of course, spent many years of his retirement in a bungalow on the 11th fairway of El Dorado Country Club. But other politicians, active or retired, move in relative anonymity compared to international stars such as Frank Sinatra, Kirk Douglas and William Holden, all of whom own homes here.

Tax Laws

Finally, there are the celebrities who either keep to themselves in retirement, such as William Powell, the actor, or flow through elements of the other circles, like Bob Hope, who appears to be most comfortable with the capitalists of industry, and Mr. Sinatra, who belongs to Tamarisk Country Club.

Nearly everyone belongs to the "five-month, 28-day club," which is the maximum time one can reside here in a calendar year and escape paying California income taxes. Therefore, a majority of the wealthy spend six months and one day out of the state or traveling abroad.

Culturally, golf and tennis and fashion shows tend to dominate interests, but the area has a number of talented artists in residence whose works are shown at places like the Kay Oberberg Gallery in Palm Desert.

The Fords will face the peril that confronts each new social superior who moves to Palm Springs: Every hostess in town will pull every string at her command to get Jerry and Betty to her next dinner party.

"People may not give a damn about you," grouched a prominent member of the Thunderbird Country Club, "but if it can help their social standing to have you seated at their table they will sell their souls to get you there."

PARIS FASHIONS

Yves Saint Laurent in a Low Key

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26—This morning a crowd of several hundred gathered its way into the ballroom of the Hotel Crillon, hoping to watch Yves Saint Laurent up another bomb on the fashion did. Two hours later, they are still waiting for the explosion that never happened.

After his virtuoso performance last season, Saint Laurent, it was decided to show a "low-keyed" collection, so low-keyed, in fact, that its charm for his customers will lie in the delicate, feminine details that their favorite designer seldom gives up. Skirts remain the same, which means below mid-thigh, and until the end of the season he forgot the cue he gave six months ago to shift to the hip fabrics to the stiff.

"I don't see short skirts for the time being," said Saint Laurent after the show. "I just want women to look pretty and romantic."

Old Favorite

As a starter for his show, he dug back an old favorite, the suit that he was the first to put into made-to-order fashion. It's a softer, less tailored version. The jacket is open and worn open to show a shirt but a blouse.

Look for your grandmother's meow, because that Victorian meow is what Yves Saint Laurent likes to see worn at the

neck of his new Victorian blouse. The alternate blouse for one of his new pants suits has a girlish, ruffled collar, frills down the front and at the wrist.

Saint Laurent dresses have the same sweet, girlish look as his blouses. They have oval necklines, puffed sleeves, tiny waists and flaring skirts that end in a ruffle, with sometimes a couple of other narrow ruffles thrown in for good measure.

Though most designers have been in a mood to give chignon at least a temporary holiday, there are dozens in the Saint Laurent collection, some in neutral color prints, many white and all with chignon shawls or stoles.

The whites suggest nothing so much as the original little numbers Chanel used to suggest for formal wear. Actually, all through his career Saint Laurent has been influenced by Mademoiselle.

Towards the end, Saint Laurent showed a second chapter of big silk taffeta skirts with dust ruffles in another color and sometimes ruffled blouses to suggest summer. Others were made of silk faille or satin lame, more trimly and shimmier than plain satin. Many of the skirts were in winter colors like dark brown and raisin. Saint Laurent's own favorite is a paisley faille with a quilted cotton jacket.

The show ended with a baroque wedding party, led by a medieval bridegroom in black satin, followed by two ladies in deepest black

Yves Saint Laurent puts a shawl over a Gibson Girl blouse and big taffeta skirt.

Brigitte Mura/SIPA



and with a bride and bridesmaid in satin and gold lace straight out of a Goya painting.

Though no one has thought to mention it, it was just 30 years ago that Saint Laurent began his spectacular career as school-

boy designer who replaced Dior. Since then he has designed more fashions and made more headlines than any designer in the world.

At the reception that followed his opening, he looked thin and frail but unusually happy to see his friends. His business manager and partner, Pierre Bergé, urged him several times to sit down, but he always answered, "I'm all right. I feel fine."

Among those who clustered around him was Mrs. Jean-Pierre Mard-Riviere, who said, "Thank goodness, you didn't give up the big skirts, so I have to buy a new one." Not quite the right kind of compliment for a new fashion collection.

Her discoveries convinced her that she should give classes and pass along her own knowledge. She turned her own kitchen in Glenview, a Chicago suburb, into the equivalent of an amateur laboratory testing dishes sometimes as many as 30 times. During a week's breather, she flew to Paris and worked with baker Poilane from 5:30 to 9:30 a.m. to find out how French bread could be made with American flour, a few bags of which she had brought along.

"Americans were making very tight loaves because the dough was easier to handle," she said. "I don't think I could have come up with a good product without the Cuisinart. Now every company in America is developing a food processor. Of course, I'll try them all."

ABBY'S CARROT AND TURNIP PUREE

2 pounds carrots, peeled, cut in 2-inch lengths
2 turnips (6 ounces), peeled, quartered
1/4 cup parsley leaves, finely packed
3 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg
Salt
Freshly ground black pepper

Use steamer or pressure cooker to cook carrots. Cook turnips in salted water to cover until very tender. Drain. Using the steel knife of the food processor, mince parsley—quick on/off turns. Set aside for garnish. Process carrots and turnips in 1-1/2 cup batches—2 quick on/off turns, then let machine run until vegetables are pureed, about 10 seconds. Place in bowl, mix well together, add butter, season to taste. Place in buttered casserole. This can be prepared in advance.

Place casserole in pan of water (bain-marie), bring to boil on top of the stove, bake in 350-degree oven for 40 minutes, covered with buttered parchment paper. Sprinkle with minced parsley before serving.

Six to 8 servings.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Twelfth Night" in the Equity Library Theater version grows "steadily through the evening from bare adequacy to a moving radiance," says Richard Elder. He finds the ELT production of the Shakespeare play weakest in the comic scenes. Ronald Wiloughby as Malvolio is "vigorously ridiculous but he makes too many faces and becomes a caricature." Jared Matesky as Sir Toby Belch is "brisk, but not very interesting." Richard Peterson's Sir Andrew Aguecheek lacks "bite." But Bill Roberts as Feste is "superb." And Pam Rogers is "a remarkable Viola," bringing the fusion of "various levels of character so they appear as one complex being." Judy Levitt's Olivia is less interesting. Elder says the set gives a "useful sense of perspective" to a small stage and that the music is "appealing." Richard Moyaevs directed.

"John Gabriel Berkman," Dusen's "last important play," is getting a new production from the Roundabout Theater that Chas. Barnes says "has a great deal going for it." Dusen, says Barnes, sees "tragedy as the inevitability of events." Berkman, the idealist who failed, is played by Robert Pastene. As the twin sisters, Gale Sondergaard, "with bile in her veins rather than blood," and Jan Frazee, "gentle, understanding and dying like a ghost, were splendid." So was the "stealthy" Valerie French as Mrs. Wilton. Gene Feld's staging "is frankly a little slow."

Kitchen Machinery Put to Test

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (NYT)—This week Abby Mandel, the latest big success in the food-merchandising world, flew in to Paris from Chicago for a night. Dressed in blue jeans and her trademark ("Abby books") apron, she is working in the kitchen of restaurateur Jacques Cagna to learn how a cooler, French chef employs contemporary appliances.

A year ago, Mrs. Mandel observed that the market was flooded with kitchen helpers that left some cooks in a state of bewilderment, so she generated a series she called "machine cuisine." In borrowed kitchens, she began giving classes in the Chicago area to show how mechanical aids could simplify rudimentary food preparation. Fish pots, a croissant inspired by Au Patoise, a Paris lamb curry, cream cheese cake, hummus and falafel.

"Sixty seconds to knead the dough for a loaf of the best French bread you can find outside of France," she said. "I can now get a pizza on the table in 15 minutes instead of spending 45 minutes."

Big U.S. stores like Neiman Marcus, Bloomingdale's, Macy's, teamed with her enthusiasm and know-how, have featured Mrs. Mandel and her streamlined techniques in a series of sold-out demonstration classes. A collection of her "machine cuisine" recipes and menus, based on the 66 classes she has given since last February, goes on sale in January. A television program, "Abby's Machine Cuisine," is in the air, planning for her to give their products a break, or at least test them and provide an opinion.

"I don't work for any company," Mrs. Mandel said. "Nobody owns me and I don't sell any machines. But I will use any piece of equipment that does a good job for me."

For the moment, her two star-wards are the Cuisinart Food Processor which she finds will perform every conceivable function except whip cream and beat egg whites, which she does with a Robert Kitchen Aid Mixer.

She has adopted the microwave oven as "great for anything with high water content like vegetables and fish," she said.

Mrs. Mandel graduated from Smith College in 1964 with a degree in political science, married on graduation, took a master's in social work at University



Abby Mandel with food processor.

of Chicago, had three children, and never thought about working until she decided to terminate the marriage. Three years ago she organized a Smith scholarship fund benefit and called for fellow alumnae Julia Child to give a demonstration in Chicago.

"If Julia had not accepted and brought with her a machine called Magi Mix, I probably now would be looking for a job in social work instead of having all this fun," she said.

"I saw so many possibilities in the machine that I asked Julia who manufactured it and found it was made in France by a company called Robot-Coupe. (A perfected version of Magi Mix is currently marketed in the United States under the name of Cuisinart.)"

Mrs. Mandel wrote the director a five-page letter which boiled down to the message that no American woman was going to spend \$195 for a machine (the price is now up to \$225) she didn't know how to use.

A two-line answer told her to get in touch with the importer, Carl Sontheimer, who had exclusive rights. The latter did not reply until he saw sales figures jumping even higher. Mrs. Mandel nonetheless had practiced on the machine, testing it was a blessing to Americans who would like to cook with style in a minimum of time.

MUSIC: Aram Khatchaturian Bewilders, Amazes London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Aram Khatchaturian has been in London for the first time in 21 years, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in two performances of a program of his own music. One was a benefit at Royal Albert Hall, the other (at normal prices) took place at Royal Festival Hall last night. He has left his listeners, including the critics, shaking their heads in a mixture of bewilderment and admiration.

Bewilderment that any composer in the 20th century could devote his life to writing 19th-century music and emerge bowed not only under the weight of 73 years, but also under the weight of very cultural decorations his fatherland can bestow; admiration for his virtuosity in retreating, so to speak, the inheritance of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Borodin, if not for genius, then certainly for ingenuity.

He has been more a traditionalist among Soviet composers than either Prokofiev or Shostakovich, whose passing has left him the undisputed doyen. He has also been less contentious than either of his two greater contemporaries, which doubtless accounts for his having had smoother political and artistic sailing.

The program offered nothing really new. Khatchaturian has been so preoccupied for the past 20 years with administrative and pedagogical responsibilities and with a new international conductorial career to find adequate time for further composition. And so there was the vast wartime Symphony in C minor (1943-44); the Piano Concerto in D flat (1936), superbly played by Nicolai Petrov; and suites from the ballets "Spartacus" (1956) and "Gayaneh" (1943).

As a conductor he suggested to one of the London critics "an unlabile, elderly, shuffling sort of Vaughan Williams." No choreographic nonsense. He knew what he wanted, and from an LSO in up form he got it. At the same time, his music rather suggested Tchaikovsky speaking Russian with an Armenian accent, the discourse was fluent, brilliant in rhetoric and vocabulary and—although too much given to orchestral fusion—not without charm.

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Volume of business	18,054	16,500	+9.4%
Liquid assets	4,274	4,025	+6.0%
Loans to customers	8,536	7,961	+7.2%
Liabilities to credit institutions and other creditors	6,833	6,372	+7.2%
Bonds in circulation	7,187	6,624	+8.5%
Capital and reserves	309	289	+6.9%

The surplus achieved in 1976, after provision for all foreseeable risks, was only marginally below the record result of the previous year.

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هكذا من الجهل

**West German
Trade Gap
Cut in Year****at 34.5-Billion-DM
Plus Best in EEC**

BRUSSELS, West Germany, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—West Germany had a foreign trade surplus of 34.5 billion deutsche marks last year, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

It was the surplus of exports over imports fell short of the 37.2-billion-DM surplus in 1975 and record 50.2-billion-DM surplus in 1974.

Germany's balance of payments current account, comprising trade and services, showed a surplus of 8.5 billion DM last year. This compared with 9.5 billion DM in 1975.

On December the current account surplus amounted to 900 million DM, down from 1.7 billion in November, the statistics office said, quoting provisional trade bank figures.

German exports in 1976 were 258.2 billion DM compared with 221.6 billion DM in 1975. Imports rose to 221.6 billion DM in 1976 from 184.3 billion DM in 1975.

France Posts Deficit
PARIS, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—France had a 132-billion-franc deficit in December, compared with a 128-billion-franc deficit in November and a 289-billion deficit in December, 1975, the Foreign Trade Ministry said today.

The provisional unadjusted deficit for the whole year was 45 billion francs compared with 175-billion-franc surplus in 1975. France's retail price index, however, rose 0.3 per cent in December, seasonally adjusted, to 3.8 (base 1970) for a year-on-year increase of 9.3 per cent, the ministry said.

Italy Posts Surplus
ROME, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Italy had an overall balance of payments surplus in December of 490 billion lire (\$555 million) for an upward revised November surplus of 401.6 billion lire, a Bank of Italy reported today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Occidental to Report Higher Net**

Occidental Petroleum expects to report 1976 earnings of \$183 million, or \$2.75 a share, up from \$173 million, or \$2.64 a share, in 1975. On a fully diluted basis, earnings for the year were about \$2.25 a share up from \$2.20, Occidental says. It notes that there was a substantial decline in coal-division earnings for 1976 but this was more than offset by higher profits in the oil and gas divisions. The company says that fourth-quarter profits are expected to total about \$71 million, or \$1.12 per share, up from \$17.7 million a year earlier, when write-offs in Venezuela and Nigeria cut into earnings.

Du Pont Sees Earnings Increase

Du Pont chemicals group earnings are expected to be higher this year than the \$9.30 per share reported in 1976, but the company's earnings will determine whether 1977 net income will exceed the record \$12.04 a share set in 1976. Du Pont says that fourth-quarter earnings should grow to \$10 billion from \$8.38 billion reported for 1976. He says the company is optimistic about the prospects of a turnaround in man-made fibers but cannot predict how much of an improvement will occur this year. Fibers contributed only 7 per cent to 1976's overall net of \$439 million but accounted for about one-third of sales. He notes that Du Pont does not expect fiber profitability to reach company targets until the early 1980s. Mr. Kane adds that while earnings from foreign operations were depressed, they were still 2.5 times greater than in 1975.

Iraq Awards Contract to Japanese

Iraq has awarded a contract worth \$371.55 million to Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. for the construction of four thermal power stations. The project, which will use natural gas and oil, will consist of four turbo units of 200 megawatts each and two sub-stations. The new power station will be located at Hatha, near Basrah in the southern part of the country, and will provide power for major industrial projects under construction in the area. These include a chemical fertilizer plant, a petrochemical complex, a gas liquefaction plant, the Basrah oil refinery and an iron and steel complex.

Leyland to Expand Belgian Plant

British Leyland plans to expand assembly capacity at its Senefelt plant in southern Belgium by 50 per cent over the next three years to 3,000 a week. Senefelt is a state-owned British Leyland's only assembly plant in Continental Europe following the disposal last year of Leyland Innocenti in Italy. Under the expansion plan, all assembly of Leyland's Allegro models will be moved to Senefelt, which currently assembles Minis and Allegros from parts shipped from Britain. The new version of the Mini, which Leyland hopes to introduce in 1979 or 1980, will be made entirely at the company's plant in Birmingham. The Senefelt expansion program will cost \$12.8 million (about 800 million Belgian francs) and will be financed entirely by funds raised in Belgium from local sources, the company says.

**Soviet Bank
Fails to Get
A Euroloan****Technical Reasons
Cited for the Abortion**

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—A syndicate of seven banks led by Bank of America said tonight that a proposed \$300-million, five-year loan to the Soviet Union by the International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC), the Soviet-dominated Moscow bank, has been aborted because of "technical considerations with regard to documentation."

A bank spokesman would not elaborate on the specific reasons. However, it was reported earlier that Slaughter & May, the British firm of solicitors advising the lenders, had raised questions about IBEC's legal status under British law, which would have been used for drafting the loan agreement. In particular, the solicitors were said to have queried whether IBEC would have to register in the United Kingdom in order to be recognized by British courts in case of litigation concerning the loan.

Some observers believe that similar considerations might apply to Eurodollar bank loans previously granted to IBEC under British law and possibly to other loans to international institutions in the Communist bloc as well.

Aside from Bank of America, the other banks involved with the aborted IBEC loan were Toronto Dominion Bank, Bank of Montreal, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Citicorp and Royal Bank of Canada.

**Thyssen Payout
To Be Unchanged**

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—August Thyssen-Bornette AG said today that net profit of 271 million deutsche marks for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 will enable it to pay an unchanged dividend of 7 DM a share.

The company's profit compares with 245 million DM the previous year. Group sales for fiscal 1976 were 20.4 billion DM, compared with 21.4 billion DM the previous year.

The supervisory board, which approved the company's report and dividend recommendation, also decided to recommend the company change its name to Thyssen AG to enable clearer identification of subsidiaries with the parent company. The company noted that it is generally referred to by the shorter name anyway.

Pemex Seeks Euroloan

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Mexican state oil agency, Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), is seeking a \$300-million, medium-term Eurocurrency loan that is projected to carry a spread of 1 1/2 points over the Euro-dollar interbank offered rate.

Year's Gain Biggest Since 1962**U.S. Productivity Rise Slows
To 1.5% in Fourth Quarter**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The rise in U.S. productivity in the private sector slowed to an annual rate of 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter—the smallest quarterly increase of the year—from 2.9 per cent in the third quarter, the Labor Department reported today.

At the same time, however, the department said the productivity gain for 1976 as a whole rose to 4.5 from 2.1 per cent in 1975 as both output and hours worked grew significantly.

The year's gain in productivity was the largest since 1962, it reflected a 6.8-per-cent increase in output—the largest since 1965—and a 2.3-per-cent increase in hours.

In the non-farm sector, productivity rose 4.2 per cent in 1976, also the largest annual gain since 1962.

**Singapore Fails
In Bid to Have
Slater Extradited**

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Pioneer Jim Slater will not be extradited to Singapore to face charges of conspiracy over the conduct of his former business interests there, a magistrate's court ruled today.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Kenneth Barracough said a case had not been made against Mr. Slater, former head of Slater Walker Securities, on the six charges he faced.

But he told Mr. Slater's business partner, Richard Turling, that a prima facie case had been made on all but two of the 17 charges against him. Six of these charges were the same as Mr. Slater faced.

Mr. Turling, former chairman of the Singapore company Haw Par after it was taken over by Slater Walker in 1971, denied all the charges and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to await the decision of Home Secretary Merlyn Rees.

It was the 14th day of the hearing in which the Singapore government had sought the extradition of the two men to face a jury trial in connection with the Haw Par company.

The two were accused of secretly siphoning \$1 million from the company for the personal benefit of themselves and other company executives.

**Foreigners Buy Bonds,
Sell Stocks in Japan**

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Foreigners were net purchasers of Japanese bonds last year totaling \$1.712 billion—and were net sellers of securities—\$108 million—the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

Bond purchases totaled \$2.886 billion while sales came to \$1.274 billion. Securities purchases totaled \$2.86 billion, while sales totaled \$3.068 billion.

**N.Y. Prices
Decline on
Profit Results****Investors Also Assess
Carter's Economy Plan**

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Prices declined along a fairly wide front on the New York Stock Exchange today, handicapped by some disappointing corporate earnings reports and by a steady barrage of selling in the blue chips and glamour. Trading was heavy.

Many investors also were said to be trying to thrash out the implications of President Carter's proposed package for stimulating the economy, expected to be submitted to Congress next Monday.

One analyst said, "Some big institutional investors are stepping aside until they see how extensive Carter's stimulus plan will be and how it might impact inflation."

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.39 points to 958.53. It was off 5.81 at 3 o'clock.

**UAE Panel Acts
To Aid Dirham**

ABU DHABI, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—The United Arab Emirates currency board has intervened to bolster the dirham against the dollar.

Ronald Scott, managing director of the board, which serves as central bank, said the rate has been pegged at 3.50 dirhams to the dollar.

In a slide which culminated last week, the dirham had fallen to 4.03 to the dollar from the previous rate set by the board, of 3.85.

Mr. Scott said today that local merchants complained that weakness of the dirham was leading to higher prices of goods, nearly all of which are imported, and therefore feeding inflation, a major problem in this oil-rich union of seven sheikhdoms.

The board's action in offering to buy dirhams at 3.90 to the dollar last week led to a rush by banks to sell dirhams and buy dollars. The rush created a liquidity shortage and overnight borrowing rates for the dirham rose to 250 per cent, with banks scrambling for dirhams to meet commitments. Today, the rate fell to 35 per cent.

One financial expert here said he doubted the board will be able to hold the line against a strengthening dollar since most money dealers and bankers are convinced the dirham, at 3.90, is overvalued.

Champagne Exports Rise

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Exports of Champagne rose by 34.4 per cent last year to the record level of 38 million bottles, latest industry association figures show. Domestic sales increased by 22.9 per cent to 115 million bottles, the association said.

Japan Tightens Margin

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Tokyo Stock Exchange said today it will tighten margin trading controls over all stocks tomorrow. The margin requirements for most stocks, with few exceptions, will be raised to 50 per cent, including 10 per cent in cash, from the present 50 per cent, including 10 per cent in cash.

Economy Healthy Even Without Oil**Norway May Top OECD Growth List****By Don Cook**

OSLO.—While most countries of the industrial world are still teetering between recession and uncertain recovery, the oil-rich economic boom in Norway continues to run on a full head of steam.

After chalking up a 6-per-cent growth in gross domestic product during 1976, Norwegian authorities now are confidently forecasting that the country will continue to surge ahead in 1977 with a growth rate of between 7 and 8 per cent.

If they hit this figure, and there seems no reason why they cannot, the Norwegians probably will wind up the year with the highest growth rate of all 24 states belonging to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the major non-Communist industrial producers. They will be outstripping their Scandinavian neighbors.

Sweden is targeting only 3.25-per-cent growth this year, and Denmark expects only 1.75 per cent.

During 1975, Norway, with a population of barely 4 million, passed the United States in per capita national income. With a continued upsurge in 1976 and 1977 the country may well end up this year as the wealthiest nation in the OECD on a per capita basis.

Moreover, although off in the North Sea is giving Norway the margin which is pushing its growth rate from "solid" to "spectacular," even without oil the picture would still be healthy.

Of the 7 to 8-per-cent rise forecast for 1977, an estimated 4.5 per cent of this growth will be in manufacturing, mining, construction and traditional economic activities. Around 3.5 per cent will be in oil.

The gushing North Sea produced oil exports for Norway which totaled around \$700 million in 1976, rose to \$1.4 billion in 1977, and are figured to hit around \$3 billion during 1977. Still, offshore oil activities accounted for only 3.1 per cent of Norway's gross domestic product last year, and this figure is expected to rise to a mere 4.5 per cent in 1978. Oil and all its related activities, in other words, are still only a small part of Norway's booming economy.

"Our main difficulty right now lies in our very high industrial wage rates," says Arne Oelen, director of economic policy planning at the Ministry of Finance. "We now have the highest wage rate per unit of production in the world except for the United States. In shipbuilding, for example, our wage rates are almost double those of Japan which, of course, is one of the reasons why our shipbuilding industry is now going into a slump, perhaps even a permanent drop to smaller activity."

"We are anticipating in the coming years that about 10,000 workers will be moving out of our shipping and shipbuilding industries into other employment, either industrial or in our service industries which are growing."

Mr. Oelen said government planners believe that the key to the future lies in holding industrial wages close to present levels through trade union restraint in the next two years. Then, if the other industrial nations allow their wages to go on rising, Norway's competitive position will continue to be strong.

This is critical because 40 per cent of the Norwegian economy is export-based. In addition to readjustments in shipping and shipbuilding, Mr. Oelen said there probably would be some cutbacks in the coming year in the textile and local clothing industry. High domestic costs are making it difficult for these industries to compete with cheaper imported products.

Despite these troubles, unemployment in Norway is now well below 1 per cent and the shifting of some 10,000 to 15,000 workers to different jobs is not regarded as a large social or economic problem.

"Our basic problem," says Mr. Oelen, "is to avoid getting in a situation of stagflation, such as Sweden, Denmark, Britain and other countries are going through—stagnation of growth coupled with continued inflation. We believe that we will be able to hold our inflation rate in 1977 down to 8 per cent, which would put us under the OECD's probable average."

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Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

General Foods			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	3,450.0	3,010.0	
Profits	194.5	113.0	
Per Share	2.70	2.27	
INA Corp.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	805.1	638.8	
Profits	30.5	14.9	
Per Share	1.32	0.65	
Norton Simon			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	2,900.0	2,380.0	
Profits	32.3	55.4	
Per Share	4.04	2.42	
Marlin Marietta			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	213.9	217.0	
Profits	18.3	13.9	
Per Share	0.77	0.59	
Merck & Co.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	428.4	384.4	
Profits	57.4	53.2	
Per Share	0.78	0.70	
Merrill Lynch			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	302.6	241.2	
Profits	26.3	22.7	
Per Share	0.74	0.64	
Pittston Co.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,130.0	978.2	
Profits	106.6	95.7	
Per Share	3.01	2.69	
Mobil Corp.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	27,700.0	22,370.0	
Profits	942.0	810.0	
Per Share	9.07	7.95	
Nabisco Inc.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	535.2	539.06	
Profits	22.3	20.1	
Per Share	1.39	1.26	
Raytheon Co.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	687.4	585.2	
Profits	21.3	14.8	
Per Share	1.39	1.11	
St. Regis Paper			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	2,480.0	2,250.0	
Profits	85.2	70.97	
Per Share	5.58	4.69	
Standard Oil Calif.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	5,700.0	4,500.0	
Profits	268.0	207.0	
Per Share	5.19	4.55	
Standard Oil Ohio			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	818.6	657.5	
Profits	40.7	33.6	
Per Share	1.06	0.89	
Union Carbide			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,530.0	1,430.0	
Profits	105.00	81.00	
Per Share	1.69	1.31	
Union Pacific			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	5,350.0	5,670.0	
Profits	441.00	382.00	
Per Share	7.15	6.25	
Weyerhaeuser Co.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	553.6	520.4	
Profits	65.46	44.71	
Per Share	1.40	0.97	
Weyerhaeuser Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	737.1	622.6	
Profits	85.7	35.8	
Per Share	0.65	0.28	
Alcan Aluminum			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	710.7	625.0	
Profits	23.0	4.2	
Per Share	0.57	0.11	
Ashland Oil			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,300.0	1,050.0	
Profits	43.37	40.76	
Per Share	1.56	1.54	
Bethlehem Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,940.0	1,180.0	
Profits	39.7	75.6	
Per Share	0.91	1.73	
Bristol-Myers			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	5,300.0	5,020.0	
Profits	160.0	245.0	
Per Share	3.85	5.54	
Chrysler Corp.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	2,120.0	1,900.0	
Profits	60.0	50.0	
Per Share	4.97	3.20	
Cities Service			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,130.2	971.3	
Profits	59.6	48.8	
Per Share	2.18	1.79	
Eastman Corp.			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	470.0	380.0	
Profits	24.0	11.4	
Per Share	1.36	0.64	
First Charter Fin'l			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	21.5	15.0	
Profits	0.73	0.51	
Per Share	71.5	50.2	
First Charter Fin'l			
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	21.5	15.0	
Profits	0.73	0.51	
Per Share	71.5	50.2	

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 26

1976-77	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	1976-77	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	1976-77	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	1976-77	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low
31 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	31 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	31 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
18 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	18 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	18 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
12 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	12 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	12 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
10 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	10 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	10 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
8 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	8 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	8 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
6 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	6 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	6 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
4 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	4 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	4 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
2 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	2 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	2 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1 1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/2	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/4	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/4	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/4	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/8	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/8	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/8	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/16	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/16	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/16	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/32	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/32	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/32	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/64	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/64	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/64	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/128	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/128	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/128	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/256	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/256	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/256	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/512	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/512	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/512	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/1024	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/1024	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/1024	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/2048	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/2048	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/2048	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/4096	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/4096	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/4096	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/8192	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/8192	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/8192	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/16384	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/16384	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/16384	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/32768	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/32768	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/32768	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/65536	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/65536	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/65536	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/131072	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/131072	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/131072	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/262144	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/262144	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/262144	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/524288	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/524288	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/524288	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/1048576	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/1048576	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/1048576	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/2097152	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/2097152	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/2097152	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/4194304	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/4194304	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/4194304	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
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1/536870912	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/536870912	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/536870912	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
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1/34359738368	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/34359738368	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/34359738368	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
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1/8796093022208	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/8796093022208	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/8796093022208	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/17592186444416	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/17592186444416	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/17592186444416	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
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1/28147498310656	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/28147498310656	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/28147498310656	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/56294996621312	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/56294996621312	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/56294996621312	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/112589993226624	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/112589993226624	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/112589993226624	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/225179986453248	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/225179986453248	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/225179986453248	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/450359972906496	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/450359972906496	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/450359972906496	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/900719945812992	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/900719945812992	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/900719945812992	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/1801439891625984	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/1801439891625984	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/1801439891625984	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/3602879783251968	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/3602879783251968	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/3602879783251968	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/7205759566503936	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/7205759566503936	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/7205759566503936	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/14411519133007872	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/14411519133007872	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/14411519133007872	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/28823038266015744	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/28823038266015744	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/28823038266015744	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/57646076532031488	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/57646076532031488	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/57646076532031488	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/11529215306406976	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/11529215306406976	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/11529215306406976	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/23058430612813952	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/23058430612813952	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/23058430612813952	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/46116861225627904	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/46116861225627904	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/46116861225627904	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/92233722451255808	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/92233722451255808	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/92233722451255808	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/184467444902511616	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.35	1/184467444902511616	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35	1/184467444902511616	Guard Alf	1.40	1.35
1/3689348898050															

Weekly net asset value
on January 24, 1977

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$41.33

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$30.14

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plesner, Halding & Marson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

We make markets in
the securities of the

**International Bank
for Reconstruction
and Development**

(World Bank)

Salomon Brothers

New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago,
Cleveland, Dallas, Hong Kong, London (subsidiary),
Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Cash
prices in primary markets as
reported today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND UNIT Wed. Year ago

FOODS

Wheat, No. 1, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 2, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 3, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 4, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 5, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 6, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 7, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 8, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 9, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 10, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 11, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%
Wheat, No. 12, 1977-78 1.86 1.77%

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 26, 1977

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Open High Low Close Prev

Mar 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16
May 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16

**THE NIPPON
FUDOSAN BANK,
LIMITED**
U.S. \$15,000,000

10 1/4 % Notes due 1980

NOTES ARE BEING GIVEN
FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE
FUND DURING THE PERIOD
12th January 1977 to 14th January
1977 which leaves a deficiency of
1,000 Notes amounting to U.S. \$1,000,000
nominal capital to be carried forward
for the next six-month period
pursuant to Condition 4 of the Terms
and Conditions of the Notes.

Principal Paying Agent:
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Paul's Lane,
London E.C.4P, 40, U.K.
January 26, 1977.

U.S. Commodity Prices

WHEAT (50,000 lbs)

Mar 2.76 2.77 2.78 2.79 2.80
May 2.80 2.81 2.82 2.83 2.84
Jul 2.84 2.85 2.86 2.87 2.88
Sep 2.88 2.89 2.90 2.91 2.92
Nov 2.92 2.93 2.94 2.95 2.96
Dec 2.96 2.97 2.98 2.99 3.00

CHICAGO FUTURES
Jan. 26, 1977

WHEAT (50,000 lbs)

Open High Low Close Prev

Mar 2.76 2.77 2.78 2.79 2.80
May 2.80 2.81 2.82 2.83 2.84
Jul 2.84 2.85 2.86 2.87 2.88
Sep 2.88 2.89 2.90 2.91 2.92
Nov 2.92 2.93 2.94 2.95 2.96
Dec 2.96 2.97 2.98 2.99 3.00

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 26, 1977

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Open High Low Close Prev

Mar 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16
May 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16

London Metals Market

Copper wire bars

Spot 83.5 83.5 83.5 83.5
3 months 83.5 83.5 83.5 83.5
6 months 83.5 83.5 83.5 83.5
12 months 83.5 83.5 83.5 83.5

London Commodities
Jan. 26, 1977

SUGAR

Open High Low Close Prev

Mar 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16
May 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16

Paris Commodities
Jan. 26, 1977

SUGAR

Open High Low Close Prev

Mar 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16
May 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 26, 1977

Yen

Open High Low Close Prev

Mar 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16
May 9.15 9.16 9.14 9.15 9.16

**International
Stock Indexes**

Jan. 26, 1977

Amsterdam 87.50 88.00 87.50 87.50
Brussels 108.42 108.41 107.85 108.42
Frankfurt 141.00 141.00 141.00 141.00
London 361.00 361.00 361.00 361.00
Madrid 175.00 175.00 175.00 175.00
Paris 68.20 68.20 68.20 68.20
Rome 438.00 438.00 438.00 438.00
Sydney 108.00 108.00 108.00 108.00
Tokyo 5072.00 5072.00 5072.00 5072.00
Zurich 310.00 310.00 310.00 310.00

**Market Summary
NYSE Most Active**

Jan. 26, 1977

NYSE Most Active

Amex 100 100 100 100 100
NYSE 100 100 100 100 100
NASDAQ 100 100 100 100 100

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 26, 1977

Associates Corporation of North America

\$50,000,000

8.20% Senior Notes due February 1, 1987

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. **The First Boston Corporation** **Bear, Stearns & Co.** **Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.**

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette **Drexel Burnham & Co.** **Goldman, Sachs & Co.** **Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes**

E.F. Hutton & Company Inc. **Kuhn, Loeb & Co.** **Lazard Freres & Co.** **Lehman Brothers**

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc. **Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith** **Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**

Reynolds Securities Inc. **Salomon Brothers** **Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. **Wertheim & Co., Inc.** **White, Weld & Co.** **Dean Witter & Co.**

L.F. Rothschild & Co. **Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.** **Shields Model Roland Securities** **Weeden & Co.**

Basle Securities Corporation **Alex. Brown & Sons** **Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc.** **Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.**

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. **Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.** **Prescott, Ball & Turben** **R. W. Pressprich & Co.**

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation **Stuart Brothers** **Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.** **Spencer Trask & Co.**

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. **UBS-DB Corporation** **Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.**

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 26, 1977

Associates Corporation of North America

\$25,000,000

8.75% Subordinated Notes due February 1, 1987

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. **The First Boston Corporation** **Bear, Stearns & Co.** **Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.**

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette **Drexel Burnham & Co.** **Goldman, Sachs & Co.** **Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes**

E.F. Hutton & Company Inc. **Kuhn, Loeb & Co.** **Lazard Freres & Co.** **Lehman Brothers**

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc. **Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith** **Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**

Reynolds Securities Inc. **Salomon Brothers** **Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. **Wertheim & Co., Inc.** **White, Weld & Co.** **Dean Witter & Co.**

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Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. **Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.** **Prescott, Ball & Turben** **R. W. Pressprich & Co.**

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation **Stuart Brothers** **Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.** **Spencer Trask & Co.**

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. **UBS-DB Corporation** **Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.**

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amex 100 100 100 100 100
NYSE 100 100 100 100 100
NASDAQ 100 100 100 100 100

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing prices Jan. 26, 1977

NEW YORK (AP)

Amex 100 100 100 100 100
NYSE 100 100 100 100 100
NASDAQ 100 100 100 100 100

3 Arab Neighbors To Hold Summit

DAMASCUS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The leaders of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan are expected to hold a summit conference here in the first half of next month. A diplomatic source said today. The conference, which will ordinate policies of the three Arab countries bordering Israel, is expected to be attended by Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, and a Jordanian official, the source said. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo last month, and Mr. Sadat was later by King Hussein of Jordan. The meeting here will be a direct encounter between the Jordanian and PLO leaders, the source said.

Swiss Watch Exports Overtake Swiss Imports

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (AP)—The value of Switzerland's watch exports overtook imports for the first time in 1976, according to a report from the Swiss Statistical Office. The physical volume of the exports rose 6.8 per cent, while imports fell 1.1 per cent.

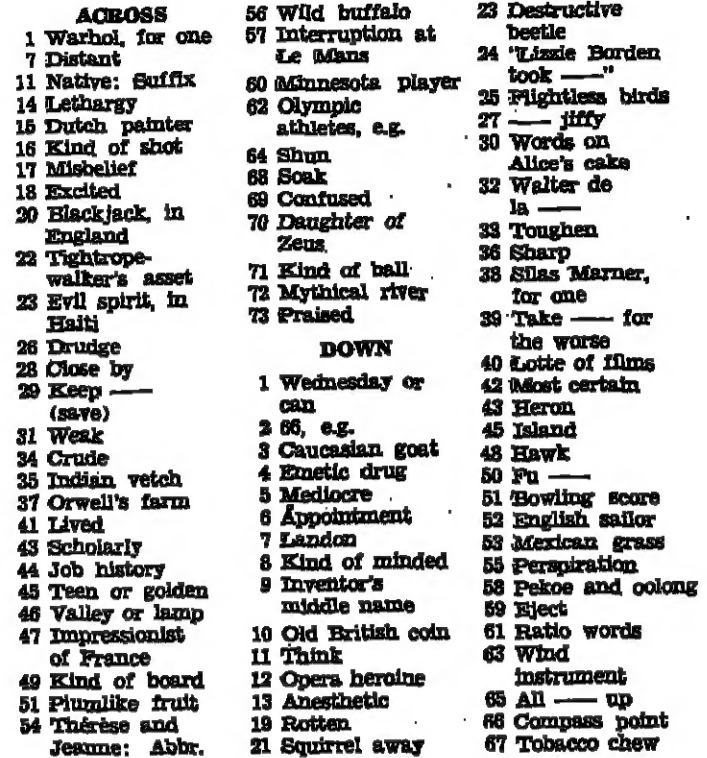
Swedish Prices Rise

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (AP)—Swedish consumer prices increased by 0.8 per cent in December, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported. In 1976, consumer prices went up 10.1 per cent.

كلمة الشهر

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

—By Will Weng



ALGABYE	13	50	Fine	MADRID	13	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	9	46 <th>Showers</th> <td>MILAN</td> <td>9</td> <td>37</td> <td>Rain</td>	Showers	MILAN	9	37	Rain
BARCELONA	10	50 <th>Unvariable</th> <td>MONTREAL</td> <td>-10</td> <td>24</td> <th>Clear</th>	Unvariable	MONTREAL	-10	24	Clear
ATHENS	15	50 <th>Fine</th> <td>MOSCOW</td> <td>10</td> <td>30</td> <th>Snow</th>	Fine	MOSCOW	10	30	Snow
BELGRADE	15	54	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	10	50 <th>Cloudy</th> <td>NEW YORK</td> <td>5</td> <td>35</td> <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	35	Cloudy
BELKIN	10	50 <th>Cloudy</th> <td>OSLO</td> <td>10</td> <td>35</td> <th>Overcast</th>	Cloudy	OSLO	10	35	Overcast
BRUSSELS	10	50 <th>Unvariable</th> <td>OSLO</td> <td>-1</td> <td>28<th>Overcast</th></td>	Unvariable	OSLO	-1	28 <th>Overcast</th>	Overcast
BUCAREST	5	35	Rain	PARIS	11	25	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	35	Rain	PRAGUE	10	35	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	53	Cloudy	ROME	14	57	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	5	41 <th>Showers</th> <td>SOFA</td> <td>4</td> <td>39</td> <th>Overcast</th>	Showers	SOFA	4	39	Overcast
HAAGA	10	43	Rain	STOCKHOLM	10	30	Snow
DUBLIN	5	43	Rain	VIENNA	14	44	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	43	Rain	TEL AVIV	22	71	Cloudy
GLASGOW	5	43	Rain	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50 <th>Cloudy</th> <td>VIENNA</td> <td>14</td> <td>44</td> <th>Cloudy</th>	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	44	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50 <th>Rain</th> <td>WARSAW</td> <td>3</td> <td>37</td> <th>Rain</th>	Rain	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
HELSINKI	-5	21	Snow	WASHINGTON	3	35	Cloudy
LYONS	10	50 <th>Unvariable</th> <td>ZURICH</td> <td>7</td> <td>44</td> <th>Overcast</th>	Unvariable	ZURICH	7	44	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	15	56 <th>Cloudy</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy				
LEIPZIG	15	56 <th>Showers</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Showers				
LONDON	15	56 <th>Cloudy</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	53	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: O.S. GMT. at 1700 GMT. other at 1200 GMT.)

JANUARY 26, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

By Patrick White. Viking. 404 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ELLEN Roxburgh, the heroine of Nobel's romance, Patrick Whitehead's *Whitehead's "A House of Leaves,"* is a laudable version of Thackeray's Becky Sharp or even Shaw's Eliza Doolittle—a dark-complexioned Cornish farm woman who married into the gentry and acquired the manners and propensities of a well-bred 18th-century lady, though she continues to be aware of the "physiocratic and guilty passion in herself that, understandably enough, neither her lonely girlhood nor genteel Chateaufort society has succeeded in satisfying. Austin Roxburgh, Ellen's husband and Pygmalion, is of fragile health and a bookish frame of mind: "It is thought, not action, Ellen, which makes an eventful life," he tells her. "My fifty-ninth summer has intended to write," and for that reason— who knows—I may some day begin harvesting the fruits of thought."

In the year 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Roxburgh have traveled around the world to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) to visit Austin's successful and worldly brother, Garnet, who had emigrated years earlier from England under suspicion of having forged a signature. At the opening of "A Fringe of Leaves," the Roxburghs, Sydney Harbour aboard the brig *Endiwe*, Maki awaiting a wind "from the right quarter" to take them home via Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope. They are relieved to be leaving the Australian continent, with its volatile population made up of the too respectable, the not so respectable, and the outright criminal—in proximity to which the Roxburghs have begun to feel the fringes of their marriage crack-

But they are in for much worse. The Bristol Maid will founder on a reef off the east coast of Australia. The Roxbury is a little better off, but how little separates savage civilization. It may seem on the trite side; but never there's a great deal more book than its title.

burghs will fall into the hands of aborigines, he to die of a spear wound and she to be stripped naked and enslaved. Ellen Rox-

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book critic for The New
Times.

The New York Times:
This list is based on reports
more than 250 bookstores thru
the United States. Weeks are
necessarily consecutive.

This week	FROTHON	Last week
1 Trinity, by Leon Diez		
2 Sleeping Murder, by Agatha Christie		
3 Storm Warning, by Jack Higgins		
4 Raise the Titanic! by Clive Cussler		
5 Shogun, by James Clavell		
6 The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck		
7 The Grapes of '79, by Paul K. Anderson		
8 Ceremony of the Innocent, by Taylor Caldwell		
9 The Usual, by Joyce Kilmer		

BARAH BARAH SWAR

RAJAH JFAR JARAD
ONICE RELY TIAGOO
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
LEARN PINAFORE
SEINE OFFSET
BASSOON STE
REU SNIDE SNARE
DOES LIT SCAR
DEEHI SCADS TIVA
ILA UPRADISE
COSMETIC LEONS
AVENTURA OCHART
LEXICOSGRAPHICAL
CHRE SOLI OCHREAN
SARS STYIX SHEEN

-By Alan Turing

During a long bridge career, the late Dr. William Lipton of New York, dentist, professor, was many hats. He was a forceful and imaginative player whose four victories in national championships included the Vanderbilt Cup in 1916. He was also a thoughtful administrator who knew how to found the Greater New York Bridge Association and then served it as president and as its representative on the national

But Bill Lipton, who died this month, was a man I knew at the same time. He was the author of the "Cynical Observer" column, which appeared regularly in Post Mortem, the bulletin of the New York organization. With impartial enthusiasm, he hurled verbal brickbats, and a few bouquets, at players and organizers on every level of the game.

His hands were not infrequently stung during his at the national level, and the editors were occasionally forced to point out that they did not necessarily share the cynical views of their undercover con-

The observant dentist had as little respect for rules of bidding as he had for people and organizations. On the diagram deal from a match played in the 1930's, his eccentric opening bid allowed his team to eke out a victory by two international match points against a famous foursome: Edgar Kaplan, Sam Fry, Dick Kahn and the late Ralph Hirschberg.

Looking at the North-South cards, one would choose to play a part score in a minor suit. In view of the problems in hearts and clubs, five clubs was too optimistic. But three no-trumps from the South side has a realistic practical chance, and

NORTH
♠ 853
♥ Q12
♦ ♠ 9643
♣ K773

EAST
♠ 10782
♥ A1875
♦ J10
♣ 98

SOUTH (?)
♠ KJ65
♥ AQT
♦ AKT
♣ AS552

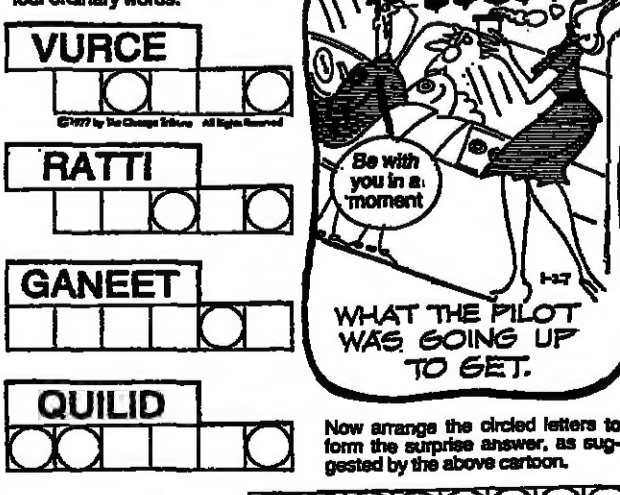
Neither side was vulnerable.
Bid:

	South	West	North	East
♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
♥	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
♦	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
♣	3NT	Pass	3NT	Pass

West led the spade six.

By HARRY ALTON and BOB COE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

1. Jumbles: LOWER OFTEN JUNGLE PACKET

Answer: Sometimes one gets into it by means of

passes—A THANCE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office
"Printed in Great Britain"

1511 157

کتاب من الکحل

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME YOU SOCKED
OL' MARGARET?"

*YOU KNOW MARGARET...
TAKE YOUR PICK.*

هكذا من الجهل

